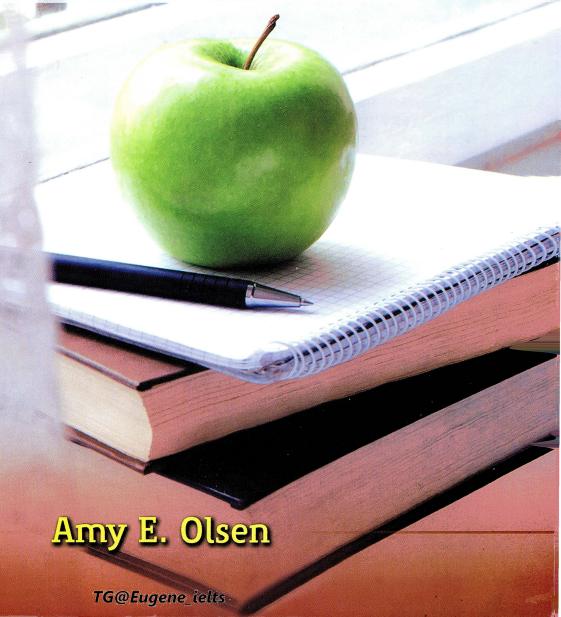


General and Academic Words

FIFTH EDITION



Pronunciation Key

Learning how to pronounce words will make you more likely to use the words you learn. Sometimes you may even know a word by sound and not recognize the way it is spelled; after you sound out the word, you may realize that you know it. The pronunciation guide on the opposite page will help you sound out the words in this text. The pronunciations are given in the Word List for each chapter.

The symbols used here are found in several dictionaries. There are slight differences in pronunciation symbols used in dictionaries, but a pronunciation guide is usually found in the front of a dictionary and at the bottom of each page. If you are unsure of how to pronounce a word, ask your instructor or another knowledgeable person to say the word for you. You can also hear the words for this text on the book's Web site.

Accent Marks and Stress

An important skill in pronouncing words is learning how to decipher accent marks. The primary accent mark (') is a dark mark. Any word that has more than one syllable will have a primary accent mark. This mark tells you which syllable to add stress to when you pronounce it. For example, in the word *replace* [ri plās'], more emphasis is put on the second syllable as illustrated by the primary accent mark.

In words that have more than two syllables, there is sometimes a secondary accent mark ('). This mark is lighter than the primary accent mark. This mark symbolizes a stress on the syllable but not as strong a stress as on the syllable with the primary accent mark next to it. For example, in the word *appetizer* [ap' \Rightarrow $t\bar{t}$ ' zer], the third syllable has some stress symbolized by the secondary accent mark, but the first syllable has the strongest stress as shown by the primary accent mark.

Pronunciation Differences

The pronunciations given in dictionaries are considered the standard pronunciations, although some words can be pronounced more than one way, and both are considered correct. For example, consider the word *Caribbean* [kar' ə bē' ən, kə rib' ē ən]. You will hear different pronunciations by English speakers worldwide. British, Canadian, Australian, and American speakers may not even understand each other at times due to different pronunciations of the same word. Even within a country, people do not sound the same. Regional differences are found throughout the United States; Texans, New Yorkers, and Californians do not always sound the same. Differences in pronunciations are also due to other factors such as education and age. The dynamics of language make learning new words and learning about words an exciting enterprise.

VOWEL SOUNDS

CONSONANT SOUNDS

Symbol	Examples	Symbol	Examples
a	a ct, b a t	b	b ack, ca b
ā	d a y, a ge	ch	ch eap, ma tch , pic t ure
âr	air, dare	d	d oor, hea d
ä	f a ther, st a r	f	fan, leaf, phone
e	e dge, t e n	g	g ive, do g
ē	sp ee d, mon ey	h	her, behave
ə*	a go, syst e m, eas i ly,	j.	j ust, pa g e
	compete, focus	k	k ing, ba k e, c ar
ēr	d ear, p ier	1	leaf, roll
1	fit, is	m	m y, ho m e
ī	sk y, b i te	n	note, rain
0	n o t, w a sp	ng .	si ng , ba n k
ō	n o se, o ver	р	put, stop
ô	l a w, o rder	r	red, far
oi	n oi se, enj oy	S	say, pass
00	tr ue, b oo t	sh	ship, push
00	p u t, l oo k	t	to, let
yōō	cute, united	th	thin, with
ou	loud, cow	TH	TH at, ba TH e
.u	f u n, u p	V	v alue, li v e
ûr	l ear n, ur ge, butt er,	w	w ant, a w ay
	w or d	y	y es, on i on
	t, the schwa, represents the sound wowels. It sounds like "uh."	Z	zoo, maze, rise
		zh	pleasure, vision

Why Do You Need This New Edition?

If you're wondering why you should buy this new edition of *Active Vocabulary*, here are eight good reasons!

- **1.** A **New Word Visions feature** allows you to apply your vocabulary knowledge to photographs and drawings.
- **2. Additional material in the Review Chapters** includes Self-Tests on synonyms and antonyms, collocations, and word parts to further test your mastery of the vocabulary words.
- 3. Six new or updated engaging readings introduce you to the vocabulary words in context.
- **4. Twenty-two new vocabulary words** have been added for you to master and apply in your daily life.
- **5. Five new word parts** have been added to the Word Parts chapters to provide a greater focus on root forms.
- **6.** A new sentence starter activity has been added to some of the Interactive Exercises to aid you in using the vocabulary words in sentences.

7. A New Make Your Own Word Maps feature provides an additional strategy to help you become familiar with key words and terms.

8. Learning Objectives have been identified to help you see the various benefits of expanding your vocabulary.



PEARSON

Active Vocabulary

General and Academic Words

Fifth Edition

Amy E. Olsen

Argosy University

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Dedication

To G. W.

May the plum trees always bloom.

—AMY E. OLSEN

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Preface

Because students benefit greatly from increased word power, the study of vocabulary should be enjoyable. Unfortunately, vocabulary workbooks often lose sight of this goal. To help make the study of vocabulary an exciting and enjoyable part of college study, I have written *Active Vocabulary*.

The goal of this book—the second in a three-book interactive vocabulary series—is to make the study of vocabulary fun through a variety of thematic readings, self-tests, and interactive exercises. As a casual glimpse through the book will indicate, these activities involve writing, personal experience, art, and many other formats. The goal of these activities is simple: to utilize individual learning styles in order to help students learn new words in a large number of contexts.

Underlying the text's strong visual appeal is a central philosophy: an essential part of learning vocabulary is repeated exposure to a word. *Active Vocabulary* provides eight exposures to each word in the text plus more opportunities for exposure through the Collaborative Activities and games in the Instructor's Manual.

Content Overview

Active Vocabulary is an ideal text for both classroom and self-study. The sixteen main chapters follow a specific and consistent format.

• Thematic Reading: Because most vocabulary is acquired through reading, each chapter, with the exception of the Word Parts and Review Chapters, begins with a thematic reading that introduces ten vocabulary words in context. These readings come in a variety of formats, from newspaper reviews to journal entries. The goal is to show that new words may be encountered anywhere. Rather than simply presenting a word list with definitions, students have the opportunity to discover the meanings of these new words via context clues.

The themes for *Active Vocabulary* were chosen from areas most interesting to students of all ages and from disciplines that most students will encounter at some point in their college careers. In choosing the words, I've been guided by five factors: (1) relation to the chapter theme, (2) use in popular magazines, newspapers, novels, and textbooks, (3) occurrence in standardized lists and tests such as the Academic Word List, SAT and GRE, (4) containing word parts introduced in the text, and (5) my experiences teaching in developmental reading and writing classrooms.

- **Predicting:** The second page of each chapter contains a Predicting activity that gives students the chance to figure out the meaning of each vocabulary word before looking at its definition. The Predicting section helps students learn the value of context clues in determining a word's meaning. While the text does offer information on dictionary use, I strongly advocate the use of context clues as one of the most active methods of vocabulary development.
- Self-Tests: Following the Predicting activity are three Self-Tests in various formats. With
 these tests, students can monitor their comprehension. The tests include text and sentence
 completion, true/false situations, matching, and analogies. Some tests employ context clue
 strategies such as synonyms and antonyms and general meaning. Critical thinking skills are
 an important part of each test. (Answers to the Self-Tests appear in the Instructor's Manual.)
- Word Visions: The Word Visions activities, new to this edition, give students the opportunity to connect the vocabulary words to visuals. The Word Visions are either located within the Self-Tests section or as an Interactive Exercise. The activities ask students to identify a

- vocabulary word represented in a drawing or photo or to use a photograph as inspiration to write sentences or a paragraph using the chapter's vocabulary words.
- Word Wise: Following the Self-Tests is the Word Wise section that teaches a variety of skills that are helpful to vocabulary acquisition. There are six types of activities: Internet Activities, Context Clue Mini-Lessons, Collocations, Word Pairs, Connotations and Denotations, and Interesting Etymologies. Each activity is explained in the Getting Started section. By doing these activities and reading more about how words are used, students will get additional practice and insight into the words they are learning.
- Interactive Exercise: Following the Word Wise section is an Interactive Exercise, which asks the student to begin actively using the vocabulary words. The exercises may include writing, making lists, or answering questions. The Interactive Exercises give students the chance to really think about the meanings of the words, but, more importantly, they encourage students to begin using the words actively. Some instructors like to have their students do the Interactive Exercise in small groups (or pairs) and then have the groups share their responses with the whole class. (See the Instructor's Manual for more ideas on collaborative activities.)
- Hint, Word Part Reminder, or Conversation Starters: Each chapter includes a Hint, a Word Part Reminder, or Conversation Starters. The Hints cover tips for developing vocabulary, reading, or study skills; the Hints are brief and practical, and students will be able to make use of them in all of their college courses. The Word Part Reminders are short exercises that give students a chance to practice using a few of the word parts they have recently learned. The Conversation Starters are questions that ask students to use the words while talking with each other. The goal of the Conversation Starters is to get students using the words in daily life.
- Word List: The last page in a chapter contains a list of the vocabulary words with a pronunciation guide, the part of speech, and a brief definition for each. I wrote these definitions with the idea of keeping them simple and nontechnical. Some vocabulary texts provide complicated dictionary definitions that include words students do not know; I've tried to make the definitions as friendly and as useful as possible.
- Words to Watch: The final activity asks students to pick 3–5 words they may be having trouble with and to write their own sentences using the words. This section is an additional chance for students to grasp the meaning of a few words that may be difficult for them.

Additional Features

In addition to the thematic vocabulary chapters, *Active Vocabulary* includes a Getting Started chapter, three Word Parts Chapters, five Review Chapters, a Glossary, a Flash Card section, a Word Map section, a Pronunciation Key, and a Word List.

- Getting Started: Active Vocabulary begins with an introductory chapter to familiarize students with some of the tools of vocabulary acquisition. The "Parts of Speech" section gives sample words and sentences for the eight parts of speech. "Using the Dictionary" dissects a sample dictionary entry and provides an exercise for using guide words. "Completing Analogies" explains how analogies work, provides sample analogies, and gives students analogy exercises to complete. This section will prepare students for the analogy Self-Tests contained in several chapters of the text. The "Benefits of Flash Cards and Word Maps" section explains the advantages of these study tools and encourages students to make flash cards and word maps beginning with Chapter 1. The "Word Wise Features" section provides background information for the various Word Wise activities.
- Word Parts: The three Word Parts Chapters introduce prefixes, roots, and suffixes used throughout the book. Students learn the meanings of these forms, and sample words illustrate

- the forms. Self-Tests in each Word Parts Chapter give students the opportunity to practice using the word parts.
- Review Chapters: Five Review Chapters focus on the preceding three or four chapters. They divide the words into different activity groups and test students' cumulative knowledge. The words appear in test, written, visual, puzzle, and collaborative formats. These repeated and varied exposures increase the likelihood that the students will remember the words, not just for one chapter or test, but for life.
- Glossary: The Glossary lists all the vocabulary words along with the part of speech and the
 definitions given in each chapter. Students may find it handy to refer to the Glossary when
 reviewing words from several chapters.
- Create Your Own Flash Cards: The "Create Your Own Flash Cards" section teaches students how to make and use flash cards. Students can use the cards for self-study. Additionally, instructors can use them for the supplemental activities and games that are provided in the Instructor's Manual.
- Make Your Own Word Maps: The "Make Your Own Word Maps" section is new to this edition. This feature teaches students how to make word maps that focus on learning the definition, synonyms, and antonyms for a word. Students can use the maps as another strategy for self-study.
- **Pronunciation Key:** On the inside front cover is a pronunciation key to help students understand the pronunciation symbols used in this text. The inside front cover also offers some additional guidelines on pronunciation issues.
- Word List: The inside back cover features a list of all the vocabulary words and the page
 numbers on which the definitions are given. A list of the word parts from the Word Parts
 Chapters is also included on the inside back cover with page references.

Features New to This Edition

This fifth edition has several new features in response to instructor comments. The new materials have been employed to make the text more appealing to students and easier for instructors to use.

- New Word Visions Activity: The Word Visions activity calls on students to use visuals to help them interact with the vocabulary words. Students today are experienced in using various visual environments from the Internet to video games. The Word Visions activities expand on students' familiarity with visuals. The activities come in different formats, including having students identify vocabulary words in drawings or photographs, draw pictures or find photos of the vocabulary words, or write sentences or a paragraph using a photograph for inspiration. These new activities use students' critical- and creative-thinking skills in fun ways that relate to the words they are learning.
- Expanded Content in the Review Chapters: The Review Chapters contain three new Self-Tests that give students more practice with the words. Students are asked to identify synonyms and antonyms, work with the collocations introduced in the Word Wise sections, and review some of the Word Parts introduced in earlier chapters. There is also a new Word Visions activity in each Review Chapter.
- Added Content: Learning Objectives have been added to help students understand the goals of the text and to allow them to better see the benefits of studying vocabulary. Sentence starters have been added to some chapters as an Interactive Exercise. The sentence starters come in two formats: the vocabulary word is in the starter and students need to finish the sentence so that the use of the vocabulary word makes sense, or students need to incorporate a vocabulary word into the completion of a sentence. Five new word parts have been added to the Word Parts Chapters to provide a greater focus on root forms. A new "Make Your Own Word Maps" section gives directions on how to make and use word maps for studying vocabulary.

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- New or Updated Readings: Four chapters have new readings, and the readings in two other chapters have been updated with additional content. Twenty-two new words have been added to the text.
- **Updated Design:** The Word Visions activity has provided additional photographs and drawings that further enhance the visually-friendly nature of the text.
- **New Price:** In response to the current economic climate, the price of the text has been lowered from past editions. The new price is intended to allow more students access to a book that provides a comprehensive and creative approach to vocabulary instruction.

The Teaching and Learning Package

Each component of the teaching and learning package for *Active Vocabulary* has been carefully crafted to maximize the main text's value.

• Instructor's Manual and Test Bank (ISBN 0-205-21198-4): The Instructor's Manual and Test Bank includes options for additional Collaborative Activities and games. The collaborative section explains ways students can share their work on the Interactive Exercises in pairs, in small groups, or with the whole class. Ideas for other collaborative activities using different learning styles are also offered. The games section presents games that can be used with individual chapters or for review of several chapters. Some of the games are individual; others are full-class activities. Some games have winners, and some are just for fun. The games may involve acting, drawing, or writing. The Collaborative Activities and games give students the opportunity to use the words in conversational settings and a chance to work with others.

The Test Bank, formatted for easy copying, includes two tests for each chapter as well as combined tests of two chapters. There are also Mastery Tests to accompany the Review Chapters and full-book Mastery Tests that can be used as final exams.

• Active Vocabulary Web Site: In the computer age, many students enjoy learning via computers. Available with this text is access to the Active Vocabulary Web site, which features additional exercises and tests (including new exercises using visuals) that provide for even more interaction between the students and the words. The Web site has an audio component that allows students to hear the pronunciation of each word as often as they choose. Students are often reluctant to use the new words they learn because they aren't sure how to pronounce them. The pronunciation guides in each chapter do help to address this fear, but actually hearing the words spoken will give students greater confidence in using the words. Visit www.pearsonhighered.com/olsen.

For Additional Reading and Reference

The Longman Basic Skills Package

In addition to the book-specific supplements discussed above, many other skills-based supplements are available for both instructors and students. All of these supplements are available either at no additional cost or at greatly reduced prices.

• The Dictionary Deal. Two dictionaries can be shrink-wrapped with *Active Vocabulary* at a nominal fee. *The New American Webster Handy College Dictionary* is a paperback reference text with more than 100,000 entries. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition, is a hardback reference with a citation file of more than 14.5 million examples of English words drawn from actual use. For more information on how to shrink-wrap a dictionary with your text, please contact your Pearson publishing representative.

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- Longman Vocabulary Web Site. For additional vocabulary-related resources, visit our free vocabulary Web site at http://www.ablongman.com/vocabulary.
- MyReadingLab (www.myreadinglab.com). The lab, where better reading skills are within reach, is a collection of reading, vocabulary, and study skills activities consolidated into a central suite. At the heart of MyReadingLab is the interactive tutorial system Reading Road Trip, the most widely used reading tutorial software. Reading Road Trip takes students on a tour of sixteen landmarks in different cities throughout the United States; at each attraction students learn and practice a different reading skill while absorbing the local color. MyReadingLab will also include access to the Longman Vocabulary Web site, Pearson Study Skills Web site, and Research Navigator.

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I want to thank the following reviewers for their helpful suggestions as the fifth edition took shape: Yolanda Cooper, Bossier Parish Community College; Robert Mann, Des Moines Area Community College Urban Campus; Lisa Kovacs Morgan, UC San Diego English Language Institute; Mark Poupard, UC San Diego English Language Institute; Carolyn Smith, Baton Rouge Community College; Pamela Walsh, Schenectady County Community College.

Additionally, I am grateful to Amanda Dykstra, Assistant Editor at Pearson, for her help and enthusiasm in preparing this edition. Thanks also to the Production, Marketing, and Supplement departments of Pearson for their efforts on various aspects of the book. I am grateful to my colleagues and students for enlightening discussions. I warmly thank my family for their encouragement now and over the years. And I shower my husband with gratitude for listening as I tried out ideas on him.

I am pleased that this edition continues to combine traditional and innovative approaches to vocabulary study. I am proud to present the fifth edition of *Active Vocabulary*, a book that makes learning vocabulary fun and meaningful.

-AMY E. OLSEN

Also Available

Book 1 of the Vocabulary Series:

Interactive Vocabulary: General Words, by Amy E. Olsen

Book 3 of the Vocabulary Series:

Academic Vocabulary: Academic Words, by Amy E. Olsen

A reader that combines a holistic and specific-skill approach with thought-provoking readings and activities that ask students to connect with what they read:

Reading Now, by Amy E. Olsen

To the Student

This book is designed to make learning vocabulary fun. You will increase the benefits of this book if you keep a few points in mind:

- 1. **Interact with the words.** Each chapter contains eight exposures to a word, and your instructor may introduce one or two additional activities. If you're careful in your reading and thorough in doing the activities for each chapter, learning the words will be fun and easy.
- 2. Appreciate the importance of words. The words for the readings were picked from popular magazines and newspapers, novels, lists of words likely to appear on standardized tests (such as SAT and GRE), and textbooks from a variety of academic disciplines. These are words you will encounter in everyday life and in the classroom. Learning these words will help you be a more informed citizen and make your academic life much richer. Even if you don't currently have an interest in one of the readings, keep an open mind: the words may appear in the article you read in tomorrow's newspaper or on an exam in one of next semester's classes. The readings also come in different formats as a reminder that you can learn new vocabulary anywhere—from the newspaper to journal entries.
- 3. **Find your preferred learning style.** This book aims to provide exercises for all types of learners—visual, aural, and interpersonal. But only you can say which learning style works best for you. See which activities (drawings, acting, matching, completing stories) you like most, and replicate those activities when they aren't part of the chapter.
- 4. Value critical thinking. The variety of exercise formats you will find in the following pages make the book fun to work with and build a range of critical-thinking skills. For example, the analogies will help you see relationships between words, the fill-in-the-blank formats will aid you in learning to put words into context, and the true/false Self-Tests will focus your attention on whether words are used correctly in a sentence. Each type of activity will develop your critical-thinking skills while building your vocabulary.
- 5. **Remember that learning is fun.** Don't make a chore out of learning new words, or any other new skill for that matter. If you enjoy what you're doing, you're more likely to welcome the information and to retain it.

Enjoy your journey through Active Vocabulary!

—AMY E. OLSEN

Access to the Active Vocabulary Web Site

The Web site features additional exercises and tests for more interaction between you and the words. The Web site also has an audio component that allows you to hear the pronunciation of each word as often as you choose. Ask your instructor how to access the Web site.

Part I

General Words

Getting Started

SECTION I Student Life

- 1 On Campus: Study Skills
- 2 Relationships: Dealing with People
- 3 Entertainment: Enjoying a Night Out
- 4 Word Parts I
- 5 Review: Focus on Chapters 1-4

SECTION II Reading for Pleasure

- Science Fiction: The Silent Stars
- 7 Romance: A Knock on the Door
- 8 Mystery: Missing from the Mound
- 9 Word Parts II
- 10 Review: Focus on Chapters 6-9









Getting Started

Learning Objectives

The ultimate goals of *Active Vocabulary* are to increase your vocabulary and build your critical-thinking skills, and you will attain these goals by achieving a number of learning objectives. Each exercise in *Active Vocabulary* will help you to master one or more of the following learning objectives:

- Recognize and use context clues to determine the meanings of new words.
- Apply new vocabulary to writing and speaking situations.
- Appreciate that words can have multiple meanings.
- LO 4 Understand relationships between words.
- Recognize word parts and use them to decode the meanings of unfamiliar words.
- LO 8 Use the vocabulary words to respond to images.
- Employ a pronunciation key to correctly pronounce words.
- Create and use flash cards and word maps as learning aids.

Look for the "Learning Objective" icon in the Review Chapters to identify exercises that will help you master each objective. Though only one or two learning objectives are identified for most of the exercises, you may discover that you are using skills found in other objectives.

Parts of Speech

There are eight parts of speech. A word's part of speech is based on how the word is used in a sentence. Words can, therefore, be more than one part of speech. For an example, note how the word *punch* is used below.

nouns: (n.) name a person, place, or thing

EXAMPLES: Ms. Lopez, New Orleans, lamp, warmth

Ms. Lopez enjoyed her trip to New Orleans where she bought a beautiful lamp. The warmth of the sun filled Claire with happiness. I drank five cups of the orange punch.

pronouns: (pron.) take the place of a noun

Examples: I, me, you, she, he, it, her, we, they, my, which, that, anybody, everybody *Everybody* liked the music at the party. *It* was the kind that made people want to dance. *They* bought a new car, *which* hurt their bank account.

verbs: (v.) express an action or state of being

Examples: enjoy, run, think, read; dance, am, is, are, was, were

Lily read an interesting book yesterday. I am tired. He is an excellent student. She punched the bully.

adjectives: (adj.) modify (describe or explain) a noun or pronoun

Examples: pretty, old, two, expensive, red, small

The *old* car was covered with *red* paint on *one* side. The *two* women met for lunch at an *expensive* restaurant. The *punch* bowl was *empty* soon after Uncle Al got to the party.

adverbs: (adv.) modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

EXAMPLES: very, shortly, first, too, soon, quickly, finally, furthermore, however We will meet *shortly* after one o'clock. The *very* pretty dress sold *quickly*. I liked her; *however*, there was something strange about her.

prepositions: (prep.) are placed before a noun or pronoun to create a phrase that relates to other parts of the sentence

EXAMPLES: after, around, at, before, by, from, in, into, of, off, on, through, to, up, with He told me to be *at* his house *in* the afternoon. You must go *through* all the steps to do the job.

conjunctions: (conj.) join words or other sentence elements and show a relationship between the connected items

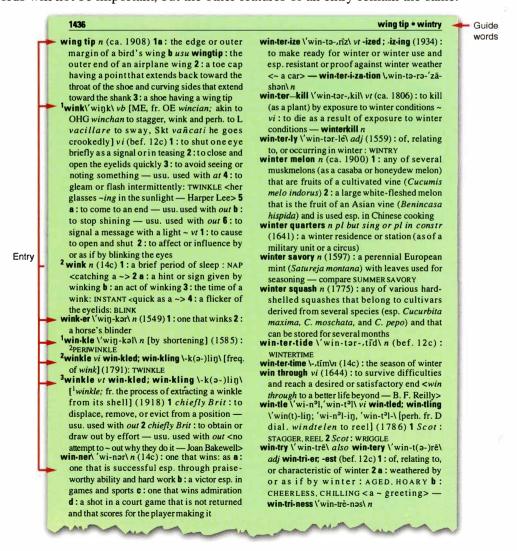
Examples: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet, after, although, because, if, since, than, when I went to the movies, *and* I went to dinner on Tuesday. I will not go to the party this weekend *because* I have to study. I don't want to hear your reasons *or* excuses.

interjections: (interj.) show surprise or emotion

EXAMPLES: oh, hey, wow, ah, ouch *Oh*, I forgot to do my homework! *Wow*, I got an A on the test!

Using the Dictionary

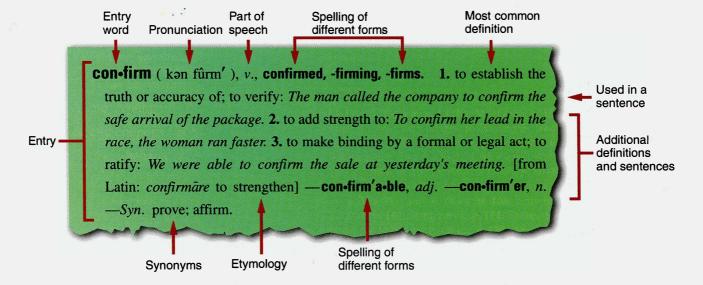
There will be times when you need to use a dictionary for one of its many features; becoming familiar with dictionary **entries** will make using a dictionary more enjoyable. The words in a dictionary are arranged alphabetically. The words on a given page are signaled by **guide words** at the top of the page. If the word you are looking for comes alphabetically between these two words, then your word is on that page. When using online dictionaries, you will simply type in the word you are looking for, so guide words will not be important, but the other features of an entry remain the same.



Source: By permission, from *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th Edition ©2011 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated (www.merriam-webster.com)

Most dictionaries contain the following information in an entry:

- The **pronunciation**—symbols show how a word should be spoken, including how the word is divided into syllables and where the stress should be placed on a word. The Pronunciation Key for this book is located on the inside front cover. The key shows the symbols used to indicate the sound of a word. Every dictionary has a pronunciation method, and a pronunciation key or guide is usually found in the front pages, with a partial key at the bottom of each page. The differences in the pronunciation systems used by dictionaries are usually slight.
- The **part of speech**—usually abbreviated, such as *n*. for noun, *v*. for verb, and *adj*. for adjective. A key to these abbreviations and others is usually found in the front of the dictionary.
- The **definition**—usually the most common meaning is listed first followed by other meanings.
- An **example of the word in a sentence**—the sentence is usually in italics and follows each meaning.
- Synonyms and antonyms—synonyms are words with similar meanings, and antonyms are words with opposite meanings. (You should also consider owning a **thesaurus**, a book that lists synonyms and antonyms.)
- The etymology—the history of a word, usually including the language(s) it came from.
- The **spelling of different forms** of the word—these forms may include unusual plurals and verb tenses (especially irregular forms).



Despite the popularity of online dictionaries, it can still be handy to own a paper version. When choosing a dictionary, take the time to look at different dictionaries to see what appeals to you. Dictionaries come in several sizes and are made for different purposes. First read some of the entries to see if the definitions make sense to you. See which of the features above are used in the dictionary. Is it important to you to be able to study the etymology of a word? Would you like sample sentences? Some dictionaries have illustrations in the margins. Decide if that is a feature you would use. Check to see if the print is large enough for you to read easily.

Decide on how you will use this dictionary. Do you want a paperback dictionary to put in your backpack? Or is this going to be the dictionary for your desk and a large hardback version would be the better choice? Several disciplines have specialized dictionaries with meanings that apply to those fields, such as law or medicine. There are also bilingual dictionaries, such as French/English or Spanish/English, that can be helpful for school or travel. Take time in picking out your dictionary because a good dictionary will be a companion for years to come. A few dictionaries to consider are Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, The American Heritage Dictionary, The Random House College Dictionary, and The Oxford Dictionary.

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In general, when you are reading, try to use context clues, the words around the word you don't know, to first figure out the meaning of a word, but if you are still in doubt, don't hesitate to refer to a dictionary for the exact definition. Don't forget that dictionaries also contain more than definitions and are an essential reference source for any student.

Practice Guide Words

Use the sample guide words to determine on which page each of the eight words will be found. Write the page number next to the entry word.

Page	Guide Words	1. panorama
157	bone/boo	2. pancake
159	boot/born	3. bonus
652	housework/huckleberry	4. humdrum
654	humanist/humongous	5. hubcap
655	humor/hunter	6. hunch
975	pamphlet/pandemonium	7. border
976	pander/pant	8. panic
Ехамр	LE: <u>654</u> humdinger	

Entry Identification

Label the parts of the following entry.

	1 2 3 4 5	
a	•ble (ā' bəl) adj. a•bler, a•blest. 1. having	
	the necessary power, skill, or qualifications	
	to do something: She was able to read music.	6
7	2. having or showing unusual talent, intelli-	
	gence, skill, or knowledge: Washington was	
	an able leader. [1275–1325; ME < MF < L	8
	<i>habilis</i> easy to handle, adaptable = $hab(\bar{e}re)$ to	
	have, hold + ilis –ile] Syn. apt, talented.	

1.	
2.	
7.	

Completing Analogies

An **analogy** shows a relationship between words. Working with analogies helps one to see connections between items, which is a crucial critical thinking skill. Analogies are written as follows:

big: large:: fast: quick

The colon (:) means is to. The analogy reads big is to large as fast is to quick. To complete analogies

- 1. find a relationship between the first pair of words
- 2. look for a similar relationship in another set of words

In the example above, *big* and *large* have similar meanings; they are synonyms. *Fast* and *quick* also have similar meanings, so the relationship between the four words uses synonyms.

Common relationships used in analogies (with examples) include

```
synonyms (trip: journey) grammatical structure (shaking: shivering)
antonyms (real: fake) cause and effect (step in a puddle: get wet)
examples (strawberry: fruit) sequences (turn on car: drive)
part to a whole (handle: cup) an object to a user or its use (spatula: chef)
```

Analogies in this book come in matching and fill-in-the-blank forms. Try the following analogies for practice.

Matching

. old : young ::	6	a. preface : book
2. clip coupons : go shopping ::	ē	b. put on shoes: take a walk
3. peel : banana ::	9 31	c. low wages: strike
l. no rain : drought ::	W	d. rested: tired

Fill-in-the-Blank

write	r passion	abduct	sadly	
	5. frozen : chilled :: kidnap :			
	6. interrupting: rude:: embracing:			
	7. slow: slowly:: sad:			
	8. baton : conductor :: computer :			

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Answers

- 1. To figure out this analogy, first one needs to see that *old* and *young* are opposites, or **antonyms.** Next look at the choices and see if another pair of words are antonyms, and, yes, *rested* and *tired* are opposites. The answer is d.
- 2. A person would *clip coupons* and then *go shopping*, so there is a **sequence** of events. Of the choices, one would *put on shoes* and then *take a walk*, another sequence. The answer is b.
- 3. A *peel* is a part of a *banana*, while a *preface* is part of a *book*, so the connection is **part to a** whole. The answer is a.
- 4. When an area gets *no rain*, it can lead to a *drought*, and when people get paid *low wages*, they can go on *strike*. The connection among these pairs is **cause and effect.** The answer is c.
- 5. *Frozen* and *chilled* have similar meanings; they are **synonyms.** To solve the analogy, pick a word that has a similar meaning to *kidnap*, which would be *abduct*.
- 6. *Interrupting* a person is **an example** of a *rude* behavior. *Embracing* is an example of another type of behavior; in this case, it fits as an example of *passion*.
- 7. Slow is an adjective, and slowly is an adverb; sad is an adjective, and sadly is an adverb. This analogy works by using the same **grammatical structure** between the words.
- 8. A baton is used by a conductor. Who uses a computer? Among the choices, writer obviously fits. The relationship here is **object to user.**

Sometimes you may come up with a relationship between the first two words that makes sense but doesn't fit any of the choices. Look at the choices and the two words again to see if you can find a way any four words fit together. Also do any obvious matches first, and with fewer choices it will be easier to spot the harder connections. Doing analogies can be fun as you begin to make clever connections and see word relationships in new ways. Finding word connections will help your brain make other connections in areas as diverse as writing essays, doing math problems, and arranging travel plans. Analogies are just another way to exercise your thinking skills.

Try a few more analogies, and check your answers on page 36 to see how you did.

Matching

	1. button : shirt ::	a. broom: janitor
	2. map : traveler ::	b. drawer : desk
	3. calm: tranquil::	c. stayed up late: exhausted
	4. watched a comedy: laughed::	d. wise : smart
Fill-i	n-the-Blank	
huge	beverage beverage	warmth sleep
	5. make dinner: eat:: put on pajama:	3:
	6. dull : bright :: tiny :	
	7. trunk : storage :: coat :	
	8. the Nile: a river: iced tea:	

Benefits of Flash Cards and Word Maps

There are several benefits to using flash cards and word maps to help you study vocabulary words.

Creating The first benefit comes from just making the cards or maps. When you make a card, you will practice writing the word and its definition. You may also write a sentence using the word, record its part of speech, or draw a picture of the word. See the section "Create Your Own Flash Cards" on page 170 at the back of this book for ideas on how to make flash cards. When you make a word map, you will practice writing the word, its definition, and a synonym and antonym for the word. See the section "Make Your Own Word Maps" on page 173 for examples. Creating the cards or maps allows for a personal experience with the words, which makes learning the words easier.

Working with Others Another benefit is that using the cards or maps can lead to collaborative activities. When you ask a friend, family member, or classmate to quiz you on the words, you get the chance to work with someone else, which many people enjoy. You may even establish a study group with the friends you find from quizzing each other.

Evaluating Your Learning A third benefit is that the cards or maps serve as pre-tests that let you evaluate how well you know a word. When a friend quizzes you, ask him or her to go over the words you miss several times. As the stack of flash cards or maps with words you don't know gets smaller, you know that the words are becoming part of your vocabulary. You know that you are prepared to face a word on a quiz or test when you can correctly give the definition several times.

Making and using the flash cards and word maps should be fun. Enjoy the process of learning new words. Turn to the back of the book now to review the directions for both methods, and you will be ready to make cards or maps beginning with Chapter 1. Experiment with using both methods early in the term to see which method best helps you learn the words.

Word Wise Features

The Word Wise boxes share information on different areas related to vocabulary. There are six types of features.

Internet Activity suggests ways to use technology to enhance your learning experience.

Context Clue Mini-Lessons provide different types of context-clue situations and give you the opportunity to practice using each type. Context means the words surrounding a specific word that give clues to that word's meaning. When you encounter a word whose meaning you don't know, keep reading the passage, looking for clues to help you figure out the meaning. These clues might be in the same sentence as the unknown words or in a sentence that comes before or after the word. Look for these types of clues in a passage:

Synonym—word that has a similar meaning to the unknown word

Antonym—word that means the opposite of the unknown word

General meaning—the meaning of the sentence or passage as a whole that could clarify the meaning of the unknown word

Example—a single item or a list of items that explain the unknown word

A way to remember the four types of context clues is to use the acronym SAGE (synonym, antonym, general meaning, example). Sage also means wise or showing wisdom, so you can feel smart about using this mnemonic device. Each type of context clue has a mini-lesson, and a final lesson combines the methods.

Though more than a clue, keep watch for times when writers provide the definition of a word right after using it. The definition may be in parentheses or come after a comma. In a textbook, the definition may be highlighted in the margin or in a footnote. Writers usually provide a definition when the word they are using is a technical term or they feel the word would be an uncommon one for their readers.

You will not find a context clue every time you encounter a word you don't know, but being aware of context clues will help you determine the meaning of many new words and make reading more enjoyable.

Collocations show ways words are used together. The groupings can come in several forms, such as a verb with a noun (commit a crime), an adjective with a noun (handsome stranger), or a verb with a preposition (come over). Learning collocations will help you understand common ways to use the words you are studying. Sentences with the collocations in italics for some of the vocabulary words in this text are spread throughout the chapters. To become more familiar with collocations, look and listen for other repeated word combinations in the materials you read, in the phrases people use when speaking, and as you do the self-tests in this book.

Word Pairs illustrate how some words are often used near each other. Learning word pairs can help you to better remember both words. Some words are pairs because the items they represent are often used together, such as peanut butter and jelly. Other word pairs are opposites that are often found together when describing objects, actions, or people (such as "My friends are as different as night and day"). Word pairs are presented in several chapters with sample sentences to show how the words can be used near each other.

Connotations and Denotations examine reactions to a word. A **denotation** is "the explicit or direct meaning of a word." This is the kind of definition you would find in the dictionary. A **connotation** is "the suggestive or associative meaning of a word beyond its literal definition." This is the emotional response you have to a word. (A mnemonic device for remembering the difference between the two is that denotation begins with a "d," and it is the dictionary or direct meaning, both beginning with a "d").

It is important to realize that words have two kinds of meanings because careful writers use both kinds. You, as a writer and reader, want to make sure you are clearly expressing your point and understanding another writer's ideas by recognizing how words are used. Some connotations are personal reactions. For example, *seclusion* in Chapter 7 means "solitude; a sheltered place." Depending on your personality or current living conditions, you might picture *seclusion* as a wonderful chance to be alone and relax without all the chaos surrounding you, or if you hate being by yourself, you may envision it as a kind of torture separating you from friends and family. Other connotations have broader emotional responses. If you wanted to describe a thin person, you could use the words *slender* or *scrawny*. What do you picture in your mind for each word? Talk to your classmates about their images. Are they similar? Some words have positive connotations that people feel good about, and other words have negative connotations that turn people off. Not all words have strong connotations. For most people a pencil is a pencil, and there isn't much to get excited about. But other words can bring out strong feelings, such as *frugal*. The Connotations and Denotations lessons look at some of the vocabulary words in this text and the differences in their meanings.

Interesting Etymologies presents notable word histories. Some of the histories use the word parts presented in the three Word Parts chapters of the text. Learning the history of a word can help you to remember its meaning.

Chapter 1

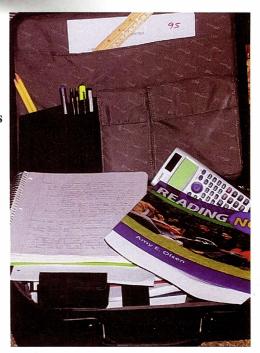
On Campus

Study Skills

College can bring several challenges, but learning how to study effectively can make your life easier. Three important points to consider are place, time, and attitude.

First, you need a comfortable place to study. If you 5 can't focus on what you are reading, that usually **indicates** the need to find a new study location. Consider finding a quiet space on campus, such as the school library. You don't want to be distracted by noises (i.e., roommates talking or a television show). You should even consider turning your cell phone off to **enable** you to fully concentrate. Prepare a study bag that is always ready to go to the library or other quiet location. Basic items to keep in your study bag include a ruler, calculator, paper, pens, and pencils. Throw in the appropriate notes and books 15 for a particular study session, and you are ready to go. If you are doing research or writing, your study spot should provide access to a laptop or the college's computers.

Once you have a study spot, make study time a central part of your day. To **implement** your study plan,



20 get a large calendar. Write the dates of your exams and due dates for papers on it. Also put your study times on the calendar. Put the calendar by your bed or in the kitchen where you can check it daily to see what assignments are coming up. Pay attention to your body to see when you feel the most alert and arrange your study times within these periods. Decide if you are the **zealous** night owl whose mind ignites once the sun goes down, or whether you concentrate better soon after you wake up. Set aside at least two hours every day, and ideally study at the same time each day to make it a habit. If your life is especially busy, having **intermittent** study periods can also work. Four twenty to thirty minute study periods throughout a day can be used to review notes or to make a quick draft of a paper. When learning new terminology, studying words in ten to fifteen minute segments each day works better than studying the same words for ninety minutes once a week.

Finally, you need the right attitude to study successfully. People often undermine their study efforts by being stressed. People learn better if they are rested and relaxed. Go into each study session with a positive attitude. If you think the reading material will be interesting, you are more likely to find it so. If you walk into a classroom with the assurance that you will do well on a test, you are more likely to succeed than coming in filled with doubts. If you happen to do poorly, don't berate 35 yourself. Severely criticizing yourself to the point where you want to give up will not help you study better. Instead look at what went wrong. Maybe you needed to study more or you read the questions too fast. Work to do better in the future. Also don't let apathy derail your planning. We all get bored at times, but procrastination usually leads to inferior work. Remind yourself of your goals for attending college as a way to motivate yourself. With efficient study skills, you can always walk onto campus with confidence.

30

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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 10, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 15. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

enthusia	astic to put into practice reveals irregular to permit	This section of the last
1 .	indicates (line 5)	
1 2.	enable (line 10)	
_	implement (line 19)	
4 .	zealous (line 23)	
5 .	intermittent (line 26)	
Set Tv	vo	
	fidence to weaken or damage to criticize lack of interest by of terms for particular subjects	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
a 6.	terminology (line 28)	
7.	undermine (line 30)	
a 8.	assurance (line 33)	
9.	berate (line 34)	
_	apathy (line 37)	

Self-Tests

1 Match each term with its synonym in Set One and its antonym in Set Two.

Synonyms

Set One

	1. terminology	a. periodio
	2. enable	b. reveal
	3. implement	c. terms
	4. intermittent	d. apply
1	5. indicate	e. allow

Antonyms

~		m		
Se	11		177	0

 6. undermine	f. bored
 7. assurance	g. praise
 8. berate	h. enthusiasm
9. apathy	i. uncertainty
10. zealous	j. strengthen

- 2 Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.
 - 1. The day was supposed to be filled with (zealous, intermittent) showers, so we cancelled the picnic.
 - 2. Spending a semester in Chile will (berate, enable) me to improve my Spanish faster than studying here in the United States.
 - 3. I give you my (apathy, assurance) that the work will be done on time and be of the highest quality.
 - 4. My friend was jealous of my relationship, so he tried to (undermine, implement) it by telling my girlfriend that I was seen kissing another woman.
 - 5. I enjoy leading tours for children. They are so (intermittent, zealous); they want to see and do everything.
 - 6. The (apathy, terminology) for my chemistry class is all new to me. I have had to really study the vocabulary to make sure I am doing the right things in the lab.
 - 7. All the phone calls this week (indicate, enable) that we will have a large turnout for the book club meeting on Friday.
 - 8. We will be able to (implement, berate) the new communication plan as soon as the cell phones arrive, and we can distribute them to all of the staff.
 - 9. When I was young, my mother always had to (berate, undermine) me to clean my room; now that I have my own apartment, I want to keep it clean.
 - 10. The crowd's (assurance, apathy) did not inspire the players to try harder once they were behind by twenty points.
- 3 Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words. Use each word once.

	Con	iplete the sentences using the vocabula	ary words. Os	e each word once.		
VOCABULARY LIST					۸	
er	nabled	apathy assi	urance	intermittent	berate	
in	npleme	ent indicate zea	lous	undermine	terminology	×
		I was worried about my cousin's months after her dog died.		; she did not feel	like doing anything for two	
		Getting a scholarshiptake out a large loan.	me to go	to college without	having to work two jobs or	
		The teacher had to three class sessions in a row.	_ several stu	dents when they faile	ed to do their homework	
€ 0. 101	4.	The bank highlighted certain lines to)	where I need	led to sign my loan papers.	
		Once I learned the when she asked me to do something.	•	job, it was much eas	sier to understand my boss	
		With my son's th to attend the meeting without any wo		go to the airport to p	ick up his sister, I was able	

7.	The student went to the library to read more about advertising after learning a few techniques in his marketing class.
8.	The I can't do without in the kitchen is a whisk.
9.	A couple bad test results can a student's confidence and lead to further poor performances.
10.	My brother takes $a(n)$ interest in my art career; he calls me every five months or so to see what I am working on.

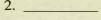
Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the photos.

Word Visions









Word Wise

Context Clue Mini-Lesson 1

Context clues can come in several forms. See page 8 for more information on the various types of context clues. The mini-lessons spread throughout this text give you a chance to practice looking for context clues by focusing on specific types of clues. This lesson features synonyms—words that have a similar meaning to the unknown word. In the paragraph below, circle the synonyms you find for the underlined words and write them on the lines that follow the paragraph.

I was having a good time at the party chatting with old friends and meeting new people. I met one <u>affable</u> man who had me laughing in seconds. He was so friendly that I felt like I had known him for years. Unfortunately, later in the evening he began to <u>chastise</u> me for eating cookies. He said he was scolding me because he cared about my health, but I knew a couple cookies weren't going to hurt me. I wasn't going to be <u>compliant</u>, and I told him I was not the obedient type who did whatever people told her. He got angry and began yelling at me. My <u>elation</u> in meeting him quickly disappeared; the joy I had felt in first talking to him became a distant memory.

Th	e S	yno	ns	,m
	00	7		

1.	Affable
2.	Chastise
3.	Compliant
4.	Elation

Interactive Exercise

Who do you feel usually displays assurance (someone you know or a famous person)?
Vhat could undermine a person's confidence?
What things are done intermittently?
Why would a person have to learn new terminology?
Why might a person berate oneself?
When would a person exhibit zealous behavior?
When would a company have to implement a new plan?
Where have you seen apathy displayed?
Where would be a romantic place to indicate your fondness for a person?
T
Flash Cards

carry your flash cards with you and study for at least a few minutes each day. Also ask friends and family members to quiz you using the flash cards.

H

apathy	n. lack of interest; absence or	intermittent	adj. stopping and beginning
[ap' ə thē]	suppression of emotion or	[in' tər mit' nt]	again; periodic; irregular
	excitement	terminology	n. the study of terms for par-
assurance	n. 1. self-confidence; certainty	[tûr' mə nol' ə jē]	ticular subjects; the terms
[ə shoor' əns]	2. a statement that pro-		belonging to a specialized
	motes confidence		subject; vocabulary
	3. a pledge or promise	undermine	v. 1. to weaken or damage
berate	v. to scold harshly; to criticize	[un' dər mīn',	(such as health or mo-
[bi rāt']		un ' dər mīn']	rale) by small stages
enable	v. to make possible; to permit		2. to weaken or cause to
[en ā' bəl]			collapse by removing
implement	v. to apply; to put into practice		basic supports; to dig or tunnel beneath
[im' pla mant]	n. a tool or utensil		
indicate	v. 1. to be a sign of; to show	zealous	adj. enthusiastic; eager;
[in' di kāt']	the need for; to reveal	[zel' əs]	passionate
[iii di kac]	2. to point out or point to		

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

_	Word	Definition	Your Sentence
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Chapter 2

Relationships

Dealing with People



Answers from April

Dear April,

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I just started college, and my roommate is destroying my serenity. I am usually a calm person, but my roommate's dour nature is upsetting me. Every time I come home, she has something depressing to say, and then I too feel gloomy. What can I do to cheer us both up?

Truly,

Desperate for help

Dear Desperate,

You cannot be **submissive** in this situation. Don't surrender to her unhappiness! You must **exemplify** the type of person you want your roommate to be. Show her how to be cheerful by being cheerful yourself. When she makes a depressing comment, respond with a positive view. Most people prefer to be around **amiable** people, and your roommate needs to see that. Take her out on the town, and let her see how people respond to a warm greeting and friendly face. If this plan doesn't work, start looking for a new roommate.

Dear April,

One of my new friends has recently disappointed me. I thought we had a real affinity. We have had great times going to movies and hiking on the weekends. However, in the last month, he hasn't been very dependable where money is concerned. He has borrowed money from me five times and never paid me back. I don't want to appear mercenary, but I am beginning to think he is just being my friend for financial reasons. The first loan was for five dollars, but last week he borrowed seventy dollars. Yesterday I hinted about my being short on cash hoping he would pay me back; instead, he suggested I get a second job. What should I do about this friendship? Sincerely, Looking for change

Dear Looking,

Quit being so discreet! Tell your friend he needs to pay you back immediately. If the direct method isn't fruitful, you will know that he is only interested in the friendship your wallet can provide. You may have to write off the loans as a learning experience. Good friends share similar interests, but they also respect each other by paying back money. It is time to find out if your friend has a bad memory or if he sees you as his personal ATM. Good luck!

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16

Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 16, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 21. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

	gloomy	agreeable	passive	peacefulness	to represent	
	2.3.4.	dour (line 4)submissive (line 12)_				
"	Set Tv	vo				
	responsi	ble successful	liking	careful	greedy	
_	□ 7. □ 8.	affinity (line 28) dependable (line 31) _ mercenary (line 34) _ discreet (line 46)				

Self-Tests

In each group, there are three synonyms and one antonym. Circle the antonym.

1. gloomy	happy	dour	forbidding
2. submissive	passive	obedient	aggressive
3. fondness	affinity	liking	dislike
4. represent	model	distort	exemplify
5. confusion	peacefulness	tranquility	serenity
6. fruitful	successful	abundant	failure
7. cautious	discreet	foolish	careful
8. mercenary	generous	selfish	greedy
9. careless	trustworthy	dependable	responsible
10. pleasant	amiable	mean	agreeable

2 Finish the story using the vocabulary words. Use each word once.

OCAB	OLAKI LIS	'				
cemplif	fy s	serenity	discreet	fruitful	mercenary	
niable		affinity	dependable	dour	submissive	
I ha-	vo hoon word	ring at the les	al aaffaa shan fan a	lmost two years	I am a(n) (1)	
		_	al coffee shop for a	_		
_	_	-			all of the customers. I know	
					ave heard something I shou	
		-			he shop and its customers.	-
		-		-	bloyee who can read people	
					their shoppi	•
		<u>-</u>			joy the (7)	
	_	_		_	rs, so I give them their space	
					I even know how to best ap	
-					face so that he leaves smil	•
					a problem with. These peop	ole
are s	so selfish the	y barely want	to pay for their ow	n cups of coffee	much less leave me a tip.	
Ansv	wer the follov	ving questions (using the vocabulary	words. Use each v	vord once.	
O C A B	BULARY LIS	Т				
			mercenary	fruitful	evemplify	
ıbmissi	IVE	serenity	mercenary		exemplify	
our		discreet	dependable	amiable	affinity	
1. I	If you finish a	all your homew	vork by noon, what h	nas the morning b	een?	
	•	•	•	Č	what is it usually polite to b	e?
-			_			
				do even if it isn't	really what you want to do,	what
	, .	;?		har a labor south of t	ind of malesian alter de accord	
		spending your		by a lake, what k	ind of relationship do you ha	ave
			how might people d	escribe you?		
	=			=	kend at a cabin in the woods	s?
-						
	•	Ū	s, how would you fee			
8.]	If you are nev	ver late and yo	u never forget an app	pointment, what h	aind of person are you?	

9. If you were hired as a member of a foreign country's army, what would your profession be?

10. If you were quiet at the theater in the hope that your younger brother and sister would be, too, what would you be trying to do?

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the drawings.











Word Wise

Collocations

The salesman gave his assurance that the table would be delivered by Friday, so I would have it for my dinner party on Saturday. (Chapter 1) (Note: The collocation can also be gave her assurance.)

To *implement a plan* to achieve your goals begin by deciding which three of your goals are the most important. (Chapter 1)

After a *fruitful discussion*, the committee was able to arrange the conference with great speed. (Chapter 2)

Naya rattled on about the problems her friends were having, but she kept a *discreet silence* about her own financial troubles. (Chapter 2)

Connotations and Denotations

Zealous (Chapter 1): denotation—"enthusiastic, eager; passionate." Many people see being zealous about an activity or interest as a positive emotion. For some people, however, the connotation of zealous conjures a person who has thrown oneself into an activity beyond the normal bounds of enthusiasm, making one a fanatic or zealot (an excessively zealous person).

Interesting Etymologies

Mercenary (Chapter 2) in the late fourteenth century meant "one who works only for hire." The word came from the Latin *mercēnārius*, meaning "hired worker." The root is *mercēs*, meaning "wages or pay," with the further root of *merx*, "market." The adjective definition, "selfish; greedy," grew out of the earlier meaning, and its use was first recorded in the 1530s.

Interactive Exercise

	To achieve serenity with friends, what do you consider the most fruitful behavior for people to display?
2.	What trait of a good friend does one of your friends exemplify? Give an example of a time your friend displayed this trait.
3.	Do you feel that most people have an affinity with people who (Pick one.) share all the same interests do not share any interests share some interests
4.	What are two situations when friends shouldn't be submissive? How should they work out these problems or differences?
5.	What qualities are important in a good friend? A good friend is (Mark all that apply.)
	dependable apathetic dour patient
	mercenary amiable discreet good-looking

HINT

Shades of Meaning

Learning new vocabulary is more than learning synonyms. While some words you learn may be similar to other words you know and may be used in place of another word, every word is unique. Good writers choose their words carefully. Words have different shades of meaning, and conscientious writers think about those differences when picking a word to use. A careful reader also responds to those differences in meaning. In some cases the differences are slight, such as "On Sundays I eat a big dinner" or "On Sundays I eat a large dinner." But replacing "big" or "large" with "huge" or "gigantic" (both synonyms for "big") does alter the image of how much food the person is eating. Some synonyms have even bigger differences. For the sentence, "The clever woman found a way to get out of debt," "clever" could be replaced with the synonyms "smart" or "crafty." The reader would have a different reaction to the woman depending on whether the writer selected "smart" or "crafty." When reading or writing, pay attention to the diverse ways words can be used.

affinity [ə fin' ə tē]	n. fondness; attachment; liking	fruitful [froot' fəl]	adj. successful; abundant
amiable [ā' mē ə bəl]	adj. good-natured; agreeable	mercenary [mûr' sə ner' ē]	adj. selfish; greedy n. a professional soldier hired
dependable [di pen' də bəl]	adj. trustworthy; responsible	serenity	to fight in a foreign army n. peacefulness, tranquility
discreet [dis krēt ']	adj. careful; cautious	[si ren' ə tē] submissive	adj. obedient; passive
dour [door, dour]	adj. dismal; gloomy; forbidding	[səb mis* iv]	
exemplify [eg zem' plə fī', ig-]	v. to show by example; to model; to represent		

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
1	TC 1	
2		
3.		
4.		
5		

Chapter 3

Entertainment

Enjoying a Night Out

ENTERTAINMENT

Movie Sends Viewers to New Places

Planet Desire, rated PG-13, now playing at The Strand, Horizon, and Multiplex 11

Don't miss Planet Desire, a new action thriller, showing in 3D. A shy, amiable young man is drawn into a video game thanks to a computer glitch. His sister discovers the malfunction and sets out to save him despite her aversion to technology. Breaking protocol, she arranges a late-night clandestine meeting in the woods with a computer genius who works for a secret government agency. The genius agrees to help by allowing her to play a virtual reality game he has created. He gives her his assurance that the game is safe and that it will connect her to her brother. Her only hope is to step into the unknown, but can she trust this man? The plot might sound wild, but it all feels real. You are right in the action during the exciting 3D scenes of the siblings' adventures, which include rafting, mountain climbing, and scuba diving. The superb acting and sound track also contribute to making this a must-see movie.





New Burger Place Serves Up Fun

25

30

35

40

45

Take a break from your frenzied studies and head over to Pearl's for food and fun. Pearl's is a great new burger place that is quickly becoming popular with students. The menu features the omnipresent hamburger, but Pearl's offers a few unusual toppings. Some of the choices that may intrigue you include blue cheese and gorgonzola (cheddar and jack cheese are also available), pineapple slices, jicama, and ice cream (yes, you can have a dessert hamburger—it even comes with a cherry on top). The menu also features delicious fries, onion rings, Buffalo wings and a variety of salads and sandwiches. Desserts include scrumptious pies and cakes. Pearl's has ten flavors of shakes. I give a standing ovation to the banana shake: it's the best shake I've ever tasted! Owner Pearl Barnes is a resourceful woman. She has managed to fit twenty tables and ten counter seats into the small space, but the way she arranged everything the place doesn't feel crowded, even on a busy Saturday night. Come enjoy good food and fun people at Pearl's.

Located at 1543 Central Street, open for lunch and dinner; low prices.

22

10

15

20

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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 22, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 27. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

simulate a code c	d a technical error a strong dislike private of correct behavior	The second property of
2.3.4.	glitch (line 7)aversion (line 8)	
Set Tv	70	
wild	present everywhere at once approval inventive to fascinate	No. of Street, or other
6.7.8.9.10.	intrigue (line 31)	

Self-Tests

1 Match each term with its synonym in Set One and its antonym in Set Two.

Synonyms

Set One

1. glitch a. private 2. intrigue b. malfunction 3. omnipresent c. etiquette

4. clandestine

d. plot

Antonyms

Set Two

____ 6. aversion

f. unimaginative

___ 7. virtual

g. disapproval

8. resourceful

h. actual

9. frenzied

i. liking

10. ovation

j. calm

2 Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

virtual

intrigue

clandestine

glitch

frenzied

ovation

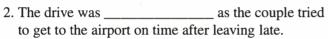
omnipresent

aversion

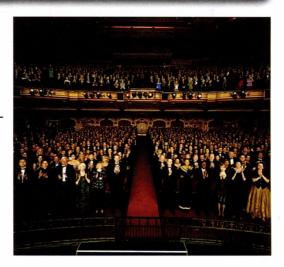
resourceful

protocol

1. The crowd appreciated the outstanding performance of the symphony, so they gave it a standing



- 3. The spy held a(n) _____ meeting at midnight in an alley behind a warehouse.
- 4. There must be a(n) _____ in the computer; it never starts up correctly the first time.
- 5. Fran has a(n) ______ to talking to people because she is extremely shy.
- 6. Hamburger chains have become _____ At least one can be found in nearly every town in America.



7. As a diplomat, Anthony learned the ______ for greeting a visiting king and queen.

8. Next semester I am taking a class from a(n) _____ college; it exists only online without any real buildings.

9. There was a lot of _____ at work last month as people tried to figure out who was going to become the new president of the company.

10. Milton is ______. I have seen him fix a car with chewing gum and a paper clip when we were stranded on the side of the road.

3	Fill in each bli		nalogy. See Completing Analogies on page 6 for
	Set One		
		1. romance : clandestine ::	a. an excellent student : an "A"
		2. frenzied: peaceful::	b. sofa: couch
		3. a technical problem : glitch ::	c. departing friend : sadden
		4. great musician : ovation ::	d. sleepy: awake
		5. plot of a novel: intrigue::	e. a garden : overgrown
	Set Two		
		6. diplomat : protocol ::	f. fondness : cookies
	(1	7. omnipresent : limited ::	g. beautiful: lovely
		8. computer games : virtual ::	h. soldier : orders
		9. aversion : snakes ::	i. jokes : funny
		10. resourceful : capable ::	j. bitter : sweet



Word Wise

Collocations

Despite a *glitch in the system* at the beginning of the program that caused the stage to go black for ten minutes, the symphony still received a *standing ovation* at the end of the show. Every note had thrilled the crowd. (Chapter 3)

We may quite soon find *virtual reality* games in every home. We can play a game and really feel as if we are driving a racecar or diving underwater. (Chapter 3)

Interesting Etymologies

Glitch (Chapter 3) possibly comes from the Yiddish glitsh, meaning "a slip or slide," or from the German glitshen, meaning "to slip." The word was originally part of the technical language of American electronic engineers in the early 1960s. The word was popularized by the U. S. space program and went on to have a wider meaning than just dealing with electronic hardware.

Ovation (Chapter 3) comes from the Latin *ōvatiō*, meaning "rejoicing," which comes from *ovāre* "to rejoice or exult." In Roman times, an ovation was a ceremonial entrance of a commander into Rome whose military victories, while important and worth celebrating, were not of the degree that warranted a triumph.

Word Visions

Interactive Version: Envision yourself as a restaurant reviewer, and write a short review using either photograph as your inspiration. You can write about a real restaurant you enjoy going to or create an imaginary one. Use at least five of the vocabulary words in your review.





Conversation Starters

An excellent way to review the vocabulary words and help to make them your own is to use them when you are speaking. Gather three to five friends or classmates, and use one or more of the conversation starters below. Before you begin talking, have each person write down six of the vocabulary words he or she will use during the conversation. Share your lists with each other to check that you did not all pick the same six words. Try to cover all of the words you want to study, whether you are reviewing one, two, or more chapters.

- 1. Where is your study spot? How many hours a week do you devote to studying? Are your study skills the best they can be?
- 2. What troubles have you had with friends? What good times have you had with friends?
- 3. What movie or restaurant would you recommend to a friend? What makes it worth experiencing?
- 4. Tell about a memorable experience you have had this term whether on campus, with friends, or while relaxing.

Word Lis	st		
aversion [ə vûr' zhən,	n. 1. a strong dislike of something and a	ovation [ō vā' shən]	n. applause; approval
-shən]	desire to avoid it; hatred 2. a cause or object of such a dislike	protocol [prō ' tə kol']	 n. 1. a code of correct behavior; the etiquette diplomats follow 2. a plan for a medical
clandestine [klan des' tin]	adj. secret; private		treatment or scientific experiment
frenzied [fren' zēd]	adj. wild; agitated; mad		computer science: a standard method for controlling data transmission between
glitch [glich]	n. a minor malfunction or technical error		computers
intrigue	v. to fascinate	resourceful [ri sôrs' fəl]	adj. able to deal skillfully with new situations; capable; inventive
[in' trēg, in trēg']	n. a scheme; a plot	virtual	adj. 1. created or run by a computer;
omnipresent [om' ni prez' ənt]	adj. present everywhere at once	[vûr ' ch oo əl]	simulated 2. almost existing; near; practical 3. existing in the mind

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

<u>-</u>	Word	Definition	Your Sentence
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Word Parts I

Look for words with these **prefixes**, **roots**, and/or **suffixes** as you work through this book. You may have already seen some of them, and you will see others in later chapters. Learning basic word parts can help you figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.

prefix: a word part added to the beginning of a word that changes the meaning of the root

root: a word's basic part with its essential meaning

suffix: a word part added to the end of a word; indicates the part of speech

Word Part	Meaning	Examples and Definitions
Prefixes		
am-	love	amorous: being in love
		amateur: a person who does something for the love of it without getting paid
eu-	good, well	euphoria: a feeling of extreme well-being eulogy: a speech that says good things about a person
omni-	all	omnipresent: present at all places omniscient: knowing all
Roots		
-cis-	to cut	precise: accurate; to the point; cut short
4		incisive: cutting; penetrating
-cla-, -clo-,	shut, close	claustrophobia: fear of closed spaces
-clu-		conclude: to shut; finish
-fin-	end, limit	finalist: a person allowed to compete at the end of a contest
		finite: having an end or limit
-mis-, -mit-	to send	emissary: a person sent on a mission
		transmit: to send across
-ple-	to fill	implement: to apply so as to ensure the fulfillment of
		supplement: to fill in for a shortage
Suffixes		
-ary	pertaining to or	mercenary: pertaining to selfishness
(makes an adjective)	connected with	sedentary: connected with inactivity
-ify, -fy	to make	modify: to make a change
(makes a verb)		clarify: to make clear

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Self-Tests

Read each definition, and choose the appropriate word from the list below. Use each word once. The meaning of the word part is underlined to help you make the connection. Refer to the Word Parts list if you need help.

VOCABULAR	Y LIST			
ordinary	concise	complement	infinite	eulogy
amorously	dismiss	omnipotent	magnify	exclude
2. to send and a pertaining 4. brief, cut 5. to shut of 6. to make 7. to fill out 8. a speech 9. endless 10. allpower	rful	ood qualities, usually g	riven after a person	n dies g once.The word part is
	o help you make the			
VOCABULAR all cut	Y LIST love end	fill shut	sent make	connected with
up; he w 2. An auxi 3. When th 4. An ama 5. Scissors 6. The ome character 7. The love 8. To composite medical	vanted it to sound like liary group is ne bank foreclosed of teur plays a sport for are used to niscient narrator in ters. The content is the content of the	another general another genera	thing. group to give suppors were of it. as happening to er the fight asking in all of the in	forever the for forgiveness. formation about your past
=		u i out a(n) i		

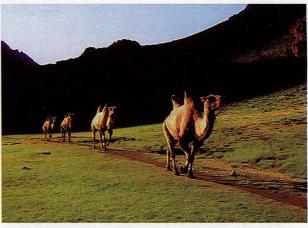
Finish the story using the word parts. Use each word part once. Your knowledge of word parts, as well as the context clues, will help you create the correct words. If you do not understand the meaning of a word you have made, check your dictionary for the definition or to see whether the word exists.

WORD PAI	RTS LIST				
eu	clu	ple	ary	cis	
fin	ify	mit	am	omni	

An Adventure

I am usually a sedent(1)

person, but a friend of mine convinced me to take a combination hiking and camel-trekking trip with her. Due to various circumstances, the time seemed right to try something new. It was near my thirtieth birthday, and signs of my growing older seemed (2) present, so I figured "why not." I was also looking for se(3) sion and peace in a natural setting away from my big-city life.



<u>(5)</u> ia	able, and he said I was riding l	ike I had been doing it since I was born. I was
possibly getting a little	e too confident. My (6)	phoria disappeared near the end of day
three when I fell off m	ny camel with a big thud. I skin	nned my left knee and elbow. Luckily, I wasn't
hurt worse. The guide	cleaned my wounds and tried	to assure me that I would be fine.
I wasn't feeling c	onfident about continuing the	next day, but our guide had an idea. He grabbed a
knife to im(7)	ment his plan, which	h scared me for a minute. However, he used it to
make two small <u>in(8)</u>	ions in my sa	addle and wrapped a piece of rope through them
to make a seatbelt for	me. He said I could use it unti	il I got my confidence back. My friend said she
would also be trans(9)	ting positive	e thoughts to me. She must have sent a lot of good
feelings my way beca	use by the afternoon I undid m	ny seatbelt. The rest of the trip was wonderful! I'n
<u>de(10)</u>	itely going to spend the rest	of my life having more adventures and seeing
new places.		

I thought I might have to ver (4) my sanity when I first saw the line of camels approaching. I was going to ride one of those? The first day, however, was great. The guide was very

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Pick the best definition for each under part in each of the underlined words.	rlined word using your know	ledge of word parts. Circle the word
a. cutting; penetrating	f. filled with love	
b. to make invalid	g. excess; fullness	
c. limit	h. a person closed off from	others
d. eating all kinds of food	i. pertaining to the power to	judge
e. a good or painless death	j. to send or happen irregula	arly
1. My cousin is a recluse wh	no lives in the woods and on	ly goes to town twice a year.
2. <u>Euthanasia</u> is a controvers	sial subject; it can be hard to	decide when to end a life.
3. The lawyer's questions we at the murder scene.	ere so <u>incisive</u> that the defend	dant was unable to hide what happened
4. Omnivorous eaters can sa	tisfy their hunger with plant	ts or animals.
5. Yasmin's <u>intermittent</u> lett didn't write us.	ters left us wondering what s	she was doing in the months she
6. My teacher said to confin	-3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
•		and became enamored of it.
8. After my mother died, my his children as his benefic		s will and create a new one naming
9. Once the trunk was burst	ing, I assured my wife that is	s was time to leave the mall as we had
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two		
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two	children.	nome from a date by nine o'clock.
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two 10. My dad made the <u>arbitrar</u> A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to	children. y decision that I should be h is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning	nome from a date by nine o'clock. es a word part and understand how that to other words that have the same
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two 10. My dad made the <u>arbitrar</u> 5 A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One	children. y decision that I should be have is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning to help you match the word p	nome from a date by nine o'clock. es a word part and understand how that to other words that have the same art to its meaning.
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two 10. My dad made the <u>arbitrar</u> 5 A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One 1. am-: amorous, amiable,	children. y decision that I should be have is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning to help you match the word paramateur	nome from a date by nine o'clock. It is a word part and understand how that to other words that have the same art to its meaning. a. to fill
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two 10. My dad made the <u>arbitrar</u> A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One 1. am-: amorous, amiable, 2ple-: implement, comple	children. y decision that I should be he is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning o help you match the word p amateur ement, complete	nome from a date by nine o'clock. It is a word part and understand how that to other words that have the same art to its meaning. a. to fill b. to send
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two10. My dad made the <u>arbitrar</u> 5 A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One1. am-: amorous, amiable,1. euphoria, euphemist	children. y decision that I should be he is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning o help you match the word p amateur ement, complete m, eulogy	nome from a date by nine o'clock. It is a word part and understand how that to other words that have the same art to its meaning. a. to fill b. to send c. love
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two10. My dad made the <u>arbitrar</u> 5 A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One1. am-: amorous, amiable,2ple-: implement, comple3. eu-: euphoria, euphemiss4mis-, -mit-: emissary, to	children. y decision that I should be he is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning o help you match the word p amateur ement, complete m, eulogy ransmit, intermittent	a. to fill b. to send c. love d. good, well
a <u>plethora</u> of gifts for two10. My dad made the <u>arbitrar</u> 5 A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One1. am-: amorous, amiable,1. euphoria, euphemist	children. y decision that I should be he is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning o help you match the word p amateur ement, complete m, eulogy ransmit, intermittent	nome from a date by nine o'clock. It is a word part and understand how that to other words that have the same art to its meaning. a. to fill b. to send c. love
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a plethora of gifts for two10. My dad made the arbitrar A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One1. am-: amorous, amiable,2ple-: implement, comple3. eu-: euphoria, euphemiss4mis-, -mit-: emissary, to5ary: mercenary, arbitrar Set Two	children. y decision that I should be he is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning o help you match the word p amateur ement, complete m, eulogy ransmit, intermittent ry, emissary	a. to fill b. to send c. love d. good, well e. pertaining to or connected with
a plethora of gifts for two10. My dad made the arbitrar A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One1. am-: amorous, amiable,2ple-: implement, comple3. eu-: euphoria, euphemiss4mis-, -mit-: emissary, to5ary: mercenary, arbitrar Set Two6fin-: finalist, affinity, con	children. y decision that I should be he is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning o help you match the word p amateur ement, complete m, eulogy ransmit, intermittent ry, emissary nfine present, omnipotent	a. to fill b. to send c. love d. good, well e. pertaining to or connected with
a plethora of gifts for two10. My dad made the arbitrar 5 A good way to remember word parts word part functions in the word. The word part. Use the following words to Set One1. am-: amorous, amiable,1. am-: implement, comple1. euphoria, euphemist3. eu-: euphoria, euphemist	children. y decision that I should be here is to pick one word that use n you can apply that meaning o help you match the word p amateur ement, complete m, eulogy ransmit, intermittent ry, emissary nfine present, omnipotent cissors	a. to fill b. to send c. love d. good, well e. pertaining to or connected with f. to make g. to cut

Interactive Exercise

Use the dictionary to find a word you don't know that uses each word part listed below. Write the meaning of the word part, the word, and the definition. If your dictionary has the etymology (history) of the word, see how the word part relates to the meaning, and write the etymology after the definition.

Word Part	Meaning	Word	Definition and Etymology
EXAMPLE:		=-==	
-fin-	end, limit	finial	a small ending ornament at the top of a gable,
			arch, spire, or other object
			Latin "finis", meaning end
1. <i>am</i>			
		W	
		_	
2. eu			i e
		-	
3. <i>omni</i>			
		-	
		-	
4 1		-	
4. <i>-clo-</i>			
		-	
5 fm			
5jin			
		7 	
		-	

HINT

Etymologies

An etymology is the history of a word. Some dictionaries, usually at the end of an entry, will tell how the word came into existence. There are several ways words are developed, such as being made up, coming from a person's name, or evolving over time from foreign languages. Reading a word's etymology can sometimes help you remember the meaning. For example, the word **addict** comes from the Latin *addictus*, which meant someone given to another as a slave. This history helps to show how being addicted to something is being a slave to it. Not all words have interesting histories, but taking the time to read an etymology can be useful. If you get excited about word origins, there are books available on the subject that show how fascinating words can be.

Match each photograph to one of the word parts below, and write the meaning of the word part.

Word Visions

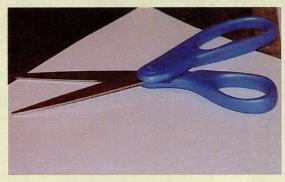
am-

-cis-

-cla-/-clo-/-clu-

-ple-

-ary





1.

Word Wise

Internet Activity: Creating a Blog

You can use the Internet to develop your vocabulary by writing e-mails to classmates or friends that contain the vocabulary words or get several class members to agree on a time to be on the Internet and instant message each other to feel like you are using the words in a conversation. You can also explore the world of Web logs, or blogs for short.

In the last few years, blogs have become increasingly popular. A blog is an online journal. It is a Web site where you can express your thoughts on whatever interests you: sports, politics, music. Other people on the Web can read your blog, make comments back to you, and link your site to theirs. A blog gives you a chance to express your opinions, share your creative writing, or find others with similar interests. You can also add photographs and create links to Web sites you enjoy.

Starting a blog is easy. Try blogger.com or LiveJournal.com to get started; both are free services. You can even create a group blog, so you can get several classmates or the whole class involved. Just go through the steps listed on the site, and you can be blogging in five minutes. Make a conscious effort to use the week's vocabulary words in your blog. To make comments to each other, again using the vocabulary words, get the addresses of at least two other students' blogs.

Remember to be careful about the personal information you share on the Web. You can create a profile of yourself on your blog. Avoid giving out information such as your address and phone number and, of course, passwords. You may want to create a new e-mail address to use when you set up your blog. See Chapter 13 for information on Internet scams. Enjoy the ability to communicate with a wide audience, but be alert for those who want to abuse the power of the Internet.

Chapter 5

Review

Focus on Chapters 1-4

The following activities give you the opportunity to further interact with the vocabulary words you've been learning. By taking tests, answering questions, using visuals, doing a crossword puzzle, and working with others, you will see which words you know well and which ones need additional study.

Self-Tests

 $_{
m to\,4.8}$ 1 Match each term with its synonym in Set One and its antonym in Set Two.

j. steady

Synonyms Set One 1. enable a. capable 2. virtual b. boredom 3. resourceful c. simulated 4. submissive d. obedient 5. apathy e. permit **Antonyms Set Two** 6. serenity f. calm 7. intermittent g. hatred 8. frenzied h. conceal 9. indicate i. disorder

10. affinity

Pick the word that best completes each sentence.

a plan reality	in the discus	system sion	silence	gave his	standing	
		-		st's skills that it gave		
2.	Due to a <i>glitch</i> fix the problem.		, your credi	t card was billed twi	ce for your meal. l	I was able t
3.	I had a <i>fruitful</i> important to caref			ns last week, and then a vening.	y now understand	why it is
4.	It has taken hard	work by sever	ral individuals	to implement	as big	g as this one
				eous gold bracelet,	_	
6.	The president of t send jobs oversea			assurance that the	he plant would not	t close and
7.	One of the benefit adapt to different			programs is that	they can help us le	am how to
5 Fill	in the missing word	d part, and circ	cle the meaning	of the word part fou	nd in each sentenc	e.
omni	ple I would say that I	mis Miguel is a mo	ary		ify	
omni 1.	ple I would say that I money grabs his a It will be difficult	mis Miguel is a meattention. to im	ary ercen	am	ify ause anything con	nected with
1. 2.	ple I would say that I money grabs his a It will be difficult positions before i I try to exempl	mis Miguel is a meattention. to imt can work.	ary ercenme	am person bec	ify ause anything con we we need to fill the	nected with
1. 2. 3.	I would say that I money grabs his a It will be difficult positions before i I try to exempl_proud of me.	mis Miguel is a meattention. to imt can work.	ary ercenmenma good stud	am person become Dan's plan because	ause anything conte we need to fill the make my parents	nected with
1. 2. 3. 4.	ple I would say that I money grabs his a It will be difficult positions before i I try to exempl proud of me. Campaign signs a	mis Miguel is a mentention. to im t can work.	ary ercenmena good studpresen	am person become Dan's plan because the because I want to	ause anything conse we need to fill the make my parents shefore an election	nected with hree vacant s and brothen; they are
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	ple I would say that I money grabs his a It will be difficult positions before i I try to exemplproud of me. Campaign signs a over the place. Yoki is so subshe wouldn't com	mis Miguel is a mentention. to im t can work. are	ary ercenmena good studpresensive that I co	person because I want to	ause anything conse we need to fill the make my parents before an election grocery ten times in	nnected with hree vacant is and broth in; they are in one day a
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I would say that M money grabs his a It will be difficult positions before it I try to exemplproud of me. Campaign signs a over the place. Yoki is so subshe wouldn't com I love being around me up.	mis Miguel is a mentention. to im t can work. are aplain. and Katy; she i	ary ercenmena good studpresensive that I could stud its such a(n)	person because I want to the gold send her to the g	ause anything conse we need to fill the make my parents as before an election procery ten times in a person that she also	nnected with hree vacant is and brothe in; they are in one day a

VOCABULARY LIST

affinity

apathy

aversion

dependable

enable

exemplified

frenzied

resourceful

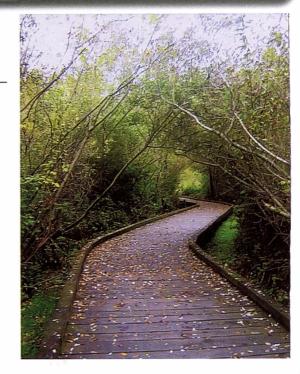
submissive

undermine

Appreciating Nature

I used to have a(n) (1) to sleeping on the ground. And at best I had (2) toward carrying a pack on my back, but when I dropped off friends for an overnight hike at Hidden Glen, I was intrigued by the beauty at the start of the hike. My friend said the lovely wooded pathway (3) the rest of the area. He told me about forests to explore, meadows to wander in, and streams to camp near. He also said I was too much of a wimp to ever join them. I decided then that I wouldn't let his comments (4) my desire to see what was beyond the path.

The next day I went out shopping for a back-pack. The clerk recommended one that would



(5)n	ne to carry my essential gea	r and still be light we	ight. He also helped m	e pick
out other equipment th	at he said every (6)	hiker shoul	d have. Two weeks lat	ter,
after a(n) (7)	night of packing ar	nd repacking, I was re	ady the next morning	when
my friends picked me	up. On that first hike I was p	pretty (8)	and did whateve	r my
friends told me. Now,	after five years of backpack	ing, I have become at	(n) (9)	_ leade
who can make importa	ant decisions. I have also dis	scovered that I have a	real (10)	for
nature.				

Interactive Exercise

LO 2

Answer the following questions to further test your understanding of the vocabulary words.

What are two signs that would indicate a person is interested in meeting you?
 What are two essential materials needed for a fruitful study session?
 Where would you hold a clandestine meeting in your town? Why is it a good place for such a meeting?
 Name two courses where you have had to learn new terminology.
 What is something people should be discreet about?
 What would you do if there was a glitch in your computer system the night before you had a paper due?
 What are two activities that you do intermittently?
 What do you do to restore your serenity after a busy week?
 What is something you have an aversion to? Why do you think you feel this way?

HINT

Make Your Own Tests

A great way to study is to make your own tests in the same style of the tests that you will have in class. Making the tests puts you in the instructor's frame of mind and makes you think about what is important to study.

- Before the first test (or quiz), ask your instructor what format(s) the test will be in—true/false, multiple choice, matching, essay.
- Create a test in the same format(s) with questions that you think will be asked, neatly handwritten or typed. Set the test aside for a day.
- The next day, take the test and correct yourself. How much did you remember?

10. What does a performer need to do to get a standing ovation from you?

- Make a test for a friend, and exchange tests with each other. Did you come up with similar questions?
- If you examine the first in-class test, you will have a better idea of what the instructor is looking for, and then your homemade tests will be even more useful.

Word Visions

Write three titles or headlines for each photograph. Use at least six of the words below in your titles or headlines. Feel free to add word endings (i.e., -s, -ing, -ly). It might help you to imag-

ine the photograph as hanging in an art gallery, on the cover of a book, or accompanying an article in a newspaper or magazine. Your titles/headlines can be serious or humorous. Share what you have written with your classmates. Your instructor may ask the class to vote on the titles and headlines

that best capture the mood or action of each photograph.

EXAMPLES

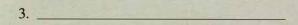
Title: Serenity in a Soda

Headline: Resourceful Parents Know When

to Give Kids a Shopping Break



2.				
				1.7





VOCABULARY LIST

1.

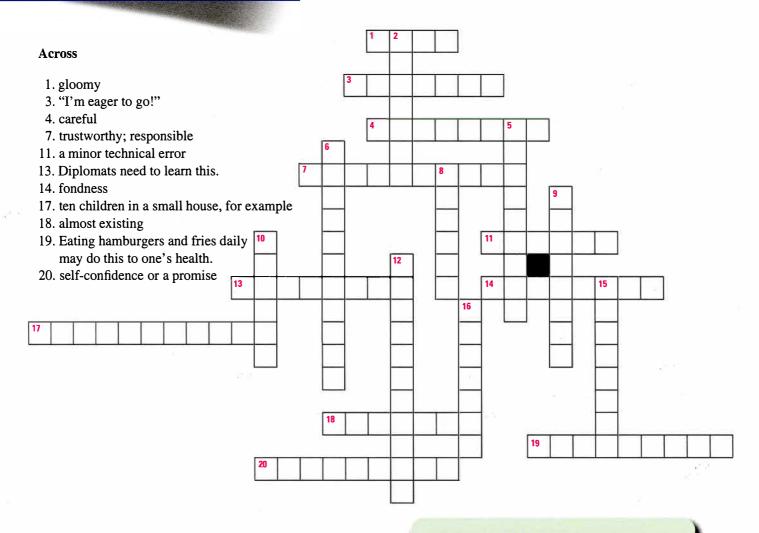
assurance	enable	mercenary
intermittent	berate	serenity
dependable	fruitful	aversion
implement	dour	frenzied
resourceful	intrigue	protocol

2.	

2		
3.		

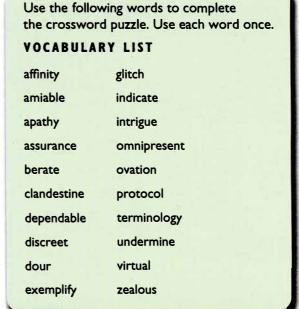
Crossword Puzzle





Down

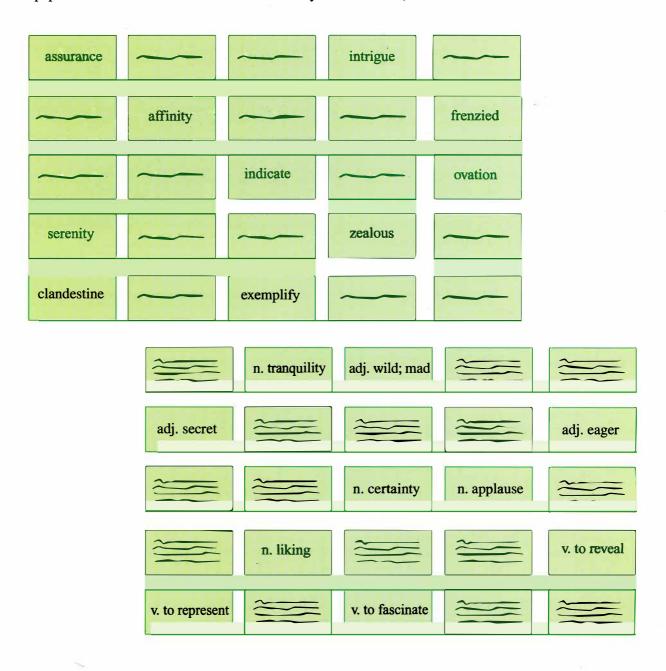
- 2. "Bravo!" and "Encore!" accompanied by clapping
- 5. to represent
- 6. arrhythmia, ketosis, hemochromatosis, as examples
- 8. "Whatever."
- 9. James Bond is always involved in this.
- 10. "You never do anything right!"
- 12. for example, a meeting in a dark alley
- 15. to show the need for
- 16. "I'm fine with any of the restaurants downtown for lunch."



Mix It Up

LO 3,78 Matching Meanings

Get four to six classmates together, and make teams of two to three people. You will need two sets of flash cards. Lay out a rectangle of 25 flash cards with the words face up. Lay out another rectangle of the same 25 words with the definitions face up. (You can make larger or smaller rectangles, but it is best to have at least fifteen words, and no more than forty.) One person on a team picks up a word and tries to find the matching definition in the other rectangle. Teammates can help the person. If the person is right, he or she gets to keep both cards. If the person is wrong, he or she returns the cards to their places. A team can keep going until it misses a match. When all the words and definitions are matched, the team with the most cards wins. This activity can also be played with pairs, or you can test yourself individually if you have two sets of flash cards (or you can write the words on slips of paper and match them to the definition side of your flash cards).



Chapter 6

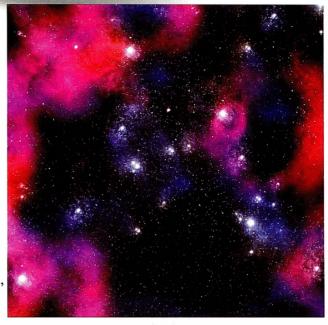
Science Fiction

The Silent Stars

They had lost contact with the Earth. The crew didn't know this yet, but they would soon. They had been sent to **subjugate** the newly discovered life on Jupiter.

Conquering another race was not a mission that Orion enjoyed. He never believed that humans were the **omnipotent** race, but the government felt otherwise, and it was impossible to resist its force. He was told that
 if he wanted to voice any **dissent**, he would find himself in prison. Rather than disagree, he took the assignment.

His lack of enthusiasm for the job had led to a **cursory** inspection of the ship's equipment. Now he regretted the rush, although no longer being under the Earth's surveillance might have its benefits. Orion checked with his chief engineer to see



whether the **precise** reason for the malfunction could be discovered. It wasn't a problem with the communication equipment after all; it was a **miscalculation** by the navigation computer that had sent the ship off course. No one knew where they were, and they were no longer within range to communicate with any satellites.

He could already feel the Grand Commander's anger. When, or if, they returned, he was sure the commander would **annihilate** the whole crew. The commander's **antipathy** for those who failed was well known. He had all too often destroyed whole fleets for failing a mission. It was time for Orion to make a decision.

Just as he was to announce to the crew that there was a glitch in the navigation system and that their mission was about to change, Sergeant Aurora escorted Private Gemini into the room.

"Sir, we discovered what caused the problem with the navigation computer. Private Gemini introduced a virus into the program."

Amazed, all Orion could ask was "Why?"

With absolute serenity, Private Gemini explained, "I can't go on another mission to take over an innocent planet. We haven't the right."

"Your motive may be honorable, Private, but I can't **condone** such behavior. I will have to put you in confinement. Take her away."

When he was alone, Orion smiled. He would release the clever and attractive private in a couple days. He would soon interview her more thoroughly to see what she had done to the computer, but in his heart he felt she had helped them all. They were now **emissaries** for peace. It was time to finally tell the crew that they were headed on a mission of discovery and that they would be bringing a message of peace to those they encountered among the stars.

Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 42, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 47. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

having u	nlimited authority or power exact to differ in opinion to conquer hasty
1 .	subjugate (line 3)
2 .	omnipotent (line 7)
3 .	dissent (line 10)
4 .	cursory (line 14)
5 .	precise (line 19)
Set Tv	yo to forgive a mistake in planning dislike representatives sent on a mission
	miscalculation (line 20)
_	annihilate (line 24)
3 .	antipathy (line 24)
9 .	
	condone (mic 5+)

Self-Tests

- 1 Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.
 - 1. The dictator tried to (annihilate, subjugate) the people so they would work in the fields.
 - 2. I realized I needed to do more than a (precise, cursory) proofreading of my papers after I got a "D" on my first essay.
 - 3. Because of one little (antipathy, miscalculation), we ended up twenty miles from where we wanted to be.
 - 4. I can't (dissent, condone) the newspaper's sloppy coverage of the city's plans for downtown redevelopment; it has not investigated how the changes are going to affect those who live downtown.
 - 5. I didn't like it when Reina was my baby-sitter because she thought she was (cursory, omnipotent).
 - 6. I wanted to (annihilate, condone) the crab grass; it was ruining an otherwise beautiful lawn.
 - 7. I have an (antipathy, emissary) for spicy mustards on my sandwiches.
 - 8. Since the two countries were at war, the (miscalculation, emissary) secretly met with the king to discuss plans to settle the dispute.
 - 9. I am (precise, omnipotent) when I make an online order so I don't get the wrong items.
 - 10. I had to (subjugate, dissent) when asked if I agreed with moving the meeting to Thursday; I already had plans for that day.

2 Match the quotation to the word it best illustrates. Context clues are underlined to help you. Use each word once. Set One **VOCABULARY LIST** miscalculation annihilate antipathy emissary condone 1. "I hate shopping. How can some people spend all day at a mall?" 2. "I will deliver your message to the president when I meet with her next week after my return home." 3. "I thought if we left at three o'clock we would have plenty of time to make it by five. I forgot about the bridge construction delay. I planned wrong, again." 4. "I can overlook your coming home late this time since you helped your sick friend get home safely." 5. "We destroyed that team 63 to 0." **Set Two VOCABULARY LIST** omnipotent dissent cursory precise subjugate 6. "You must be accurate when you take these pills: take the red pill at noon every day and the blue pill at 10 a.m. every other day." 7. "I have conquered your country—bow down before me!"_____ 8. "I looked the report over quickly, Doris, and it seems fine." ___ 9. "I beg to differ with the committee. I think the plan will work." 10. "As fire chief, the City Council has given me full authority to handle the spreading wild fires." 3 Use the vocabulary words to complete the following analogies. See Completing Analogies on page 6 for instructions and practice. Set One **VOCABULARY LIST** annihilate antipathy cursory dissent emissary 1. grow : flowers :: _____ : weeds friend : warmth :: enemy : ______ 3. accept : reject :: ______ : careful 5. assent : agree :: ______ : differ

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VOCABULARY LIST

subjugate condone miscalculation precise omnipotent

6.	baker : cake :: tired person :	
7.	distant : close ::	: powerless
8.	fortunate : lucky :: exact :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
9.	crown: a king::	: a slave
10.	rain: flowers:: special circu	imstances:



Word Wise

Context Clue Mini-Lesson 2

This lesson uses antonyms—words that mean the opposite of the unknown word—as the clues. In the paragraph below, circle the antonyms you find for the underlined words and then, on the lines that follow the paragraph, write a word that is opposite the antonym as your definition of the word.

The opening night of the new art exhibit didn't start well. I saw a man grimace as he studied a painting of bright yellow and orange flowers. What was wrong? Most people would smile at such a scene. I heard a woman swear behind me. I wondered what painting could have incensed her so; most of the works were meant to calm people. I was feeling despondent. Looking for a way to cheer myself up, I spied the refreshment table. The pastries I had ordered from the new bakery looked delicious. I took a bite and finally understood what was upsetting people. Instead of sugar, the bakery had put salt in the icing. I would not, however, let my guests forsake me because of a salty pastry. I threw the tray in the trash and sent my assistant to buy cookies. I persuaded those in attendance to remain with promises of special deals and more goodies to come.

Your Definition

1.	Grimace	- 10
2.	Incensed	1 7
3.	Despondent	16.
4.	Forsake	

Word Visions

Interactive Version: Use the photograph and the sentence starters to write a science fiction story. Use at least six of the vocabulary words in your story. Feel free to add word endings (i.e., -s, -ed) if needed.

1.	When the spaceships first appeared,	
2.	The people of Earth learned	
3.	Most people were surprised by	
4.	After a week, people were still unsure	
5.	Ten months later, world leaders decided	
6.	Just before the spaceships left,	

Word Part Reminder

Below are a few exercises to help you review the word parts you have been learning. Fill in the missing word part from the list, and circle the meaning of the word part found in each sentence. Try to complete the questions without returning to the Word Parts chapter, but if you get stuck, look back at Chapter 4.

Example: I am against sweating much, so I use an antiperspirant each morning.

omni cis ple

1. I wanted to make my stomach happy, and the only thing I felt that would satis______
it was a slice of pizza.

fy

- 2. I am excited to read the _____bus volume that just came out because it is a collection of all of the short stories by my favorite writer.
- 3. Before he began to cut material for a suit, my uncle would check his measurements three times.

 Because he was so pre______e, he never made a mistake.
- 4. It will be difficult for me to fill my orders if you keep de_____ting my supply by eating the cookies as soon as they come out of the oven.

annihilate [ə ni 'ə lāt']	v. to destroy; to defeat completely	emissary [em' ə ser' ē]	n. 1. a representative sen on a mission;
antipathy [an tip' ə thē]	n. an aversion; an opposition in feeling; dislike		a delegate 2. an agent sent on a secret mission
condone [kən dōn ']	v. 1. to forgive or pardon; to excuse 2. to overlook; to ignore some-	miscalculation [mis kal' kyə lā' shən]	n. a mistake in planning or forecasting
	thing illegal or offensive; to give unstated approval to	omnipotent [om nip' ə tənt]	adj. having great or unlimited authority or
cursory [kûr ' sə rē]	adj. going rapidly over something, without noticing details; hasty; superficial	precise [pri s ī s ']	power adj. 1. exact; accurate; definite
dissent [di sent ']	v. to differ in feeling or opinion, especially from the majority		2. strictly correct; demanding
	n. a difference of opinion	subjugate [sub ' jə gāt']	v. to conquer; to master to dominate

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
1		
		**
2		
3		
4		<u> </u>
5		

Chapter 7

Romance

A Knock on the Door

Estella slowly opens the door. It is one o'clock in the morning—who could possibly be knocking so forcefully? Little does she know the **pandemonium** that is going to disturb her quiet night. Her big brown eyes open wide when she sees Byron's **virile** build fill the doorway. His manliness causes Estella's heart to pound as loudly as his knocking on the door. It has been five months since they broke up, but she is once again in an **amorous** mood after admiring Byron's strong frame.

"I must see you," he gasps.

The **provocative** look in his eyes is one Estella cannot resist. She motions him inside and shuts the door.

Byron stumbles to the couch and collapses. Estella spies the blood stain on Byron's chest. She tears off her robe and presses it against his rippling muscles, so easily noticeable under the damp shirt. Byron's eyes slowly open. He smiles and draws her closer.

"Estella," he whispers, "I need your help. If you no longer **abhor** me, please, please, hide me."

Estella pulls away. She stares at Byron trying to penetrate his thoughts. Does he actually believe she hates him? Could he really not know how she feels?

Byron begins to open his mouth, but Estella puts her finger to his lips.

"Oh, Byron, I don't hate you. You know you have come to the ideal place for **seclusion**. Let's not **delude** ourselves any longer. We are the perfect team. We were fooling ourselves by thinking we could work or love better alone. You must know that you are always safe with me."

"I love you, too, Estella. Unfortunately, there is no time to **embellish** my story, even though it is a good one. The simple truth is I am being chased by ..."

Estella smiles and pulls Byron to her. **Oblivious** to the danger close by, they embrace. A pounding at the door soon shatters their **euphoria**.

"We know you're in there, Byron. Come out, or we'll break down the door."

A quick look passes between the two of them. They know what they need to do.



10

20

25

Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 48, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 53. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

to hate	passionate strong chaos exciting	
2.3.4.	amorous (line 8) provocative (line 11) abhor (line 19)	
to add d	letails to fool a feeling of extreme happiness unaware solitude	
a 6.	seclusion (line 25)	
1 7.	delude (line 26)	
3 8.	embellish (line 28)	
9 .	oblivious (line 30)	
1 0.	euphoria (line 31)	

Self-Tests

In each group, there are three synonyms and one antonym. Circle the antonym.

1. unaware	oblivious	attentive	forgetful
2. provocative	boring	exciting	stimulating
3. manly	weak	strong	virile
4. adore	hate	abhor	detest
5. delude	trick	mislead	trust
6. joy	euphoria	sadness	jubilation
7. chaos	disorder	peace	pandemonium
8. isolation	exposure	solitude	seclusion
9. cold	amorous	loving	passionate
10. elaborate	exaggerate	embellish	minimize

2 Finish these sentences from a fictitious tabloid magazine. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

virileobliviousembellishprovocativeamorousdeludepandemoniumseclusionabhorseuphoria

1. When Elvis was recently discovered working in the produce section of a Memphis grocery, broke out. 2. A well-known scientist reports receiving a text message from Big Foot that declares his greatest desire is _____ from curious tourists. 3. A(n) couple was caught in an embarrassing position on a float in yesterday's Thanksgiving Day parade. 4. Townspeople could not believe it when Paul Owens, a ______ young man of twenty, lifted a house off of a child who was trapped underneath it. 5. Though her husband had been gone for six months, Mrs. Weller shockingly reports that she was _____ to his disappearance. design of their new red leather uniforms is causing trouble for some police officers in a small California town. 7. The team's _____ on winning the state championships quickly disappeared when an alien spaceship landed and abducted their coach. 8. Dixie Lee Jean makes the startling prediction that a billionaire banker will ______ his wife about the real purpose of his business trips. 9. Which Latin teen idol recently announced that he _____ samba music? 10. Only film-star legend Maggie Gabor would dare to ______ the site of her eighth wed-

ding with fifty varieties of flowers, one thousand pink balloons, and a dozen peacocks.

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the drawings.

Word Visions



1._____



2

Write the vocabulary word on the line next to the situation it best illustrates. Use each word once. Imagine each scene begins with "When a person..."

Set One

VOCABUL	ARY LIST					444
amorous	abhor	euphoria	delude	obli	vious	
2. has 3. cro 4. thi 5. fee Set Tv	esses the street in this he or she catells like French k vo	ng line n front of a car _ n write a great re issing	esearch paper	in an ho		
7. sta	nts to spend the	summer in a cal	_	ods	provocative	of cactus, in the
bu 9. ask	rning sun cs whether all dr		egal		-	or cactas, in the

w

Word Wise

Collocations

At the *precise moment* I was thinking of calling Adela, the phone rang, and she was on the line. (Chapter 6)

I was *oblivious to* the conflicts that would result when I invited Karl to dinner. During dessert, he asked a *provocative question*, and everyone spent the rest of the evening arguing about whether nude sunbathing should be allowed on our beaches. (Chapter 7)

Word Pairs

Dissent/Assent: Dissent (Chapter 6) means "to differ in feeling or opinion." Assent (Chapter 8) means "to agree or concur." Sam had to dissent from the majority opinion because he felt the way to slow people down was a new stop sign, not lowering the speed limit. Samantha assented to the plan to lower the speed limit because she agreed with the rest of the council that that was the best way to slow traffic near the school.

Interactive Exercise

Put yourself into the author's chair by answering the following questions.

- 1. What kind of pandemonium breaks out when the door is opened?
- 2. If Byron had time to embellish his story, who would he say is chasing him?
- 3. What virile activities will they need to engage in to escape?
- 4. Has Byron deluded Estella about anything?
- 5. What kinds of danger will the couple have to be oblivious to in order to succeed?
- 6. What provocative question will Byron ask Estella at some point in their adventure?
- 7. Where do they go to find seclusion?
- 8. Will Byron and Estella have any amorous meetings during their escape?
- 9. Will they abhor or love each other when their adventure is over? Why?
- 10. Will they find euphoria or tragedy at the end of the story? Explain.

HINT

More Choices

If want to read more for pleasure, here are some excellent writers of science fiction, romance, and mysteries to get you started:

Science Fiction

Isaac Asimov The Foundation Trilogy; I, Robot

Ray Bradbury

Fahrenheit 451; The Martian Chronicles

Ursula K. Le Guin The Left Hand of Darkness; The Dispossessed

Romance

Jane Austen

Pride and Prejudice; Emma

Laura Esquivel Like Water for Chocolate; Swift As Desire: A Novel

Thomas Hardy Return of the Native; Tess of the D'Urbervilles

Mysteries

Agatha Christie Murder on the Orient Express; And Then There Were None

Tony Hillerman A Thief of Time; The Dance Hall of the Dead

Walter Mosley

Devil in a Blue Dress; A Little Yellow Dog

Word Li	st		
abhor [ab hôr ']	v. to detest; to loathe; to hate	oblivious [ə bliv' ē əs]	adj. unaware; forgetful
amorous [am' ər əs]	adj. being in love; passionate	pandemonium [pan' də mō'	n. disorder; chaos
delude	v. to mislead; to deceive; to fool	nē əm]	
[di lood'] embellish	v. 1. to exaggerate; to elaborate;	provocative [prə vok' ə tiv]	adj. stimulating; exciting; troubling
[em bel' ish, im-]	to add details	seclusion	n. solitude; a sheltered or
	2. to decorate	[si kloo' zhən]	isolated place
euphoria [yoo fôr' ē ə, -fōr' ē ə]	 n. a feeling of extreme well- being or extreme happiness 	virile [vir'əl]	adj. masculine; manly; strong

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
1		<u> </u>
3		
4		

Chapter 8

Mystery

Missing from the Mound

I had **misgivings** about accepting this case from the beginning. I'm not much of a sports fan, so I wasn't sure I was the right 5 detective to go looking for a missing pitcher. But an old friend of mine was working PR for the team, and she knew I would keep the case a secret. The team didn't 10 want anyone to find out its star pitcher was missing three days before the playoffs began. I promised Tess that I would keep my investigation covert. It was 15 going to make it more difficult to question people, but I'd manage.



My first call was to the pitcher's wife. She quickly **assented** to an interview in a bar near the stadium. I had a **presentiment** that the interview wasn't going to go smoothly. By the time I arrived, she looked to be drowning her sorrows in her fifth or sixth martini. I asked about her husband's activities the day he went missing. She started rambling about their marital problems and how he wasn't any good to her. When she got to the point, I found out that they'd had a huge fight that morning about an affair he'd been having with the team owner's daughter. He stormed out of the house, and she hadn't seen him since.

I decided to **circumvent** the usual routes to meeting Lola McCurvy, the owner's daughter, by staking out her favoring beauty salon. I don't like to deal with a lot of personal assistants and such when I need to talk to someone. Miss McCurvy seemed quite **incredulous** that I would want to speak with her about Thompson.

"Why talk to me? My relationship with George was a **transitory** affair. It only lasted for a couple of months. I dumped him over three weeks ago," she purred.

"What were you doing Monday between 10 am and 8 pm?" I asked.

"If you are asking if I have an **alibi**, I'm afraid it isn't a great one. I wasn't feeling well that day, so I stayed home in bed. My maid came in a couple of times to bring me a cup of tea and a snack. You can check with her."

"Oh, I will."

I'm usually an **optimist**, which is rare for a PI, but I was beginning to doubt whether I'd find Thompson before the playoffs began, and if I did, whether he'd be alive. I was going to have to take **decisive** steps to track him down. I needed to interview his teammates one by one starting with the first baseman Hernandez. It was widely known that he and Thompson had a strong aversion to each other. It was going to be a long day.

30

35

Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 54, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 59. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

agreed	feelings of doubt to go around secret a feeling that something is about to happen
1 .	misgivings (line 1)
2 .	covert (line 14)
3 .	assented (line 18)
4 .	presentiment (line 18)
5 .	circumvent (line 24)
Set Tv	wo
a persor	n who looks on the bright side definite temporary disbelieving an excuse or explanation
a 6.	incredulous (line 26)
1 7.	transitory (line 28)
□ 7.□ 8.	
_	

Self-Tests

- 1 Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.
 - 1. The woman was certainly (decisisve, incredulous). She decided on the color to paint her bathroom after looking at three samples for two minutes.
 - 2. The operation was (transitory, covert), so Gerry couldn't tell any of his friends about his mission.
 - 3. As the leaves fall off the trees, I am reminded of the (decisive, transitory) beauty of autumn.
 - 4. It is good to be (incredulous, covert) when someone says you can easily get rich.
 - 5. I had a great (presentiment, alibi): I was speaking in front of two hundred people when the robbery took place.
 - 6. Most people would (assent, optimist) to being given a million dollars.
 - 7. Anil tried to avoid taking a placement test; he wanted to (covert, circumvent) the college's procedures.
 - 8. After Meiling found out her fiance had cheated on her, she had (misgivings, assent) about marrying him.
 - 9. Flor was nervous about getting in the car. She had a (presentiment, circumvent) that she would be in an accident.
 - 10. Eddy is the eternal (alibi, optimist). Even when it is pouring rain, he is sure that it will clear up in time for a picnic.

 2 Detectives often have questions or other thoughts running through their minds when they're trying to solve a crime. Write the vocabulary word that connects to the following thoughts the private investigator has about the case. Context clues are underlined to help you. Use each word once.

v	n	r	Δ	R	11	ı	Δ	R	Y	L	1 5	T
•	u	L	м	D	u	_	м	n		_	13	

alibi assent	presentiment incredulous	circumvent misgiving	covert optimist	decisive transitory						
1.	1. I'm glad the witness agreed to be interviewed.									
2.	I'm skeptical that Thompson's wife told me the whole story about their fight.									
3.	The team manager v	The team manager was in meetings Monday from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m.								
4.	I need to find a way	to avoid the security gu	ard so I can look	around the locker room undisturbed.						
5.	I really feel like I wi	ll find Thompson tomo	rrow.	. <u></u>						
6.	Did Thompson disap	ppear because he had a	feeling that some	thing bad was about to happen?						
7.	I may have to conce	al myself somewhere in	the clubhouse to	discover any team secrets.						
8.	The team owner's ar		inite. Was he tryi	ng to cover something up, or does he						
9.	I need to search Tho covers he is missing	-	vay because thing	gs may change quickly if anyone dis-						
10.	Why do I have a fee	ling of distrust about M	iss McCurvy's st	tory that her maid brought her tea?						
3 Fini	Finish the story using the vocabulary words. Use each word once.									
VOCA	BULARY LIST									
alibi	transito	ory assented	misgivir	ngs optimist						
circum	vent covert	decisive	incredu	llous presentiment						
I ha	ad a(n) (1)	that something b	oad was							
goji	ng to hannen while w	e were on vacation. My	wife							

going to happen while we were on vacation. My wife thought my (2) were silly, but after I kept on about them for three days, she (3)______ to going home early. When we got home, we were shocked that all our living room furniture was missing. At first my wife was (4). She was sure it was a joke by a neighbor, but I finally convinced her that we had been robbed. The police were great. They took (5) _____ action and started interviewing the



neighbors right away. It must have been a(n) (6) operation. No one saw anyone near grandmother two states away all the time we were gone. It was no time to try to (8)

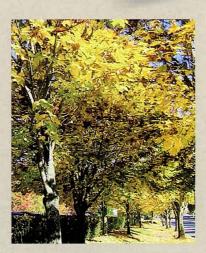
usual procedures, so I called the insurance company to get the paperwork started. I guess I should take my wife's view that possessions are only (9)______. In fact, she is such a(n) ______ that she now sees the robbery as a great chance to redecorate the house.

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the photos.









2.



Word Wise

Collocations

The river was rising; it was time for *decisive action* or most of the town would be flooded. The citizens quickly banded together to fill the sandbags. (Chapter 8)

Andres is the *eternal optimist*. Though Veronica has turned him down twenty times, he still believes she will change her mind and one day go out with him. (Chapter 8)

Word Pairs

Covert/Overt: Covert (Chapter 8) means "concealed; secret," while overt means "open; not concealed." Tim's covert feelings for Leslie were in danger of being revealed when he dropped a love note he had written her but never planned to deliver. Tom was so overt with his feelings that Leslie was embarrassed when he announced his love for her over the loud speaker at school.

Connotations and Denotations

Optimist (Chapter 8): denotation—"a person who looks on the bright side." When some people think of an optimist, they picture a cheery, positive person. For other people, the word *optimist* connotes a person who refuses to face the harsher aspects of life. Which way do you see the optimist?

Interesting Etymologies

Alibi (Chapter 8) comes from Latin *alibi*, meaning "elsewhere." It is a reason a person uses to say he or she couldn't have committed a crime because the person was somewhere besides where the crime was committed. It has its roots in the Latin *alius*, or "(an)other," such as in the word alias, meaning "another, or false, name."

Interactive Exercise

List two situations that could be relevant to each word.

EXAMPLE: presentiment—not wanting to answer the phone (due to a feeling that the call will bring sad news); deciding not to board an airplane (because of a feeling that something bad will happen)

1 presentiment

1. presentiment	
2. circumvent	
3. incredulous	
4. covert	
5. misgiving	9
6. alibi	
7. transitory	=2
8. optimist	
9. assent	v
10. decisive	

Conversation Starters

An excellent way to review the vocabulary words and help to make them your own is to use them when you are speaking. Gather three to five friends or classmates, and use one or more of the conversation starters below. Before you begin talking, have each person write down six of the vocabulary words he or she will use during the conversation. Share your lists with each other to check that you did not all pick the same six words. Try to cover all of the words you want to study, whether you are reviewing one, two, or more chapters.

- 1. What science fiction have you enjoyed, whether it was a book, movie, or television show?
- 2. Do you think real life is at all like romance novels?
- 3. Do you think you would make a good detective or private eye? Explain why or why not.
- 4. What kind of books or stories do you most enjoy reading? What makes this type appeal to you?

Word L	ist		
alibi [al' ə bi']	n. an excuse or explanation, especially used to avoid	incredulous [in krej' ə ləs]	adj. skeptical; doubtful; disbelieving
assent	blame v. to agree or concur	misgiving [mis giv' ing]	n. a feeling of doubt or distrust
[ə sent']	n. agreement, as to a proposal	optimist [op' tə mist]	n. a person who looks on the bright side; one who expects
circumvent [sûr' kəm vent'; sûr' kəm vent']	v. 1. to go around2. to avoid by cleverness;to elude	presentiment [pri zen' tə mənt]	a positive resultn. a feeling that something is about to happen, especially
covert [kō' vərt]	adj. concealed; secret; disguised		something bad; foreboding; expectation
decisive [di sī' siv]	adj. 1. definite; clear 2. displaying firmness; determined 3. crucial; important	transitory [tran ' si tôr' ē]	adj. not lasting; temporary

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

	Word	000	Definition	Your Sentence
	922 E			
2.	- "			<u> </u>
3.		:	10	
4.				
5.				

Word Parts II

Look for words with these **prefixes**, **roots**, and/or **suffixes** as you work through this book. You may have already seen some of them, and you will see others in later chapters. Learning basic word parts can help you figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.

prefix: a word part added to the beginning of a word that changes the meaning of the root

root: a word's basic part with its essential meaning

suffix: a word part added to the end of a word; indicates the part of speech

Word Part	Meaning	Examples and Definitions
Prefixes mis-	wrong	misconstrue: to understand wrongly misgiving: a feeling that something is wrong
sub-, sup-	below, under	submerge: to put below water suppress: to keep under control
trans-	across	transfer: to carry across transatlantic: going across the Atlantic
Roots -cred-	to believe, to trust	credibility: believability credentials: evidence of one's right to be trusted
-opt-	best	optimist: a person who sees the best in things optimism: the practice of looking for the best in situations
-pend-, -pens-	to hang, to weigh, to pay	suspend: to hang pensive: to weigh an idea; thoughtful
-sens-, -sent-	to feel, to be aware	consensus: feeling the same way dissent: to differ in feeling
-vers-, -vert-	to turn	versatile: capable of turning easily from one task to another avert: to turn away
Suffixes -ism (makes a noun)	action, practice, theory	colloquialism: the action of using informal language patriotism: the practice of loving one's country
-ist (makes a noun)	a person who	naturalist: a person who is an expert on plant or animal life columnist: a person who writes a column

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Self-Tests

Read each definition, and choose the appropriate word from the list below. Use each word once. The meaning of the word part is underlined to help you make the connection. Refer to the Word Parts list if you need help.

VOCABULAR	LIST			
optimize	misuse	zoologist	expensive	subterranean
controversy	transmit	credible	sensitive	plagiarism
2. turn ago 3. capable 4. the acti 5. to make 6. to send 7. paying 8. underg 9. a perso 10. aware o	e the best use of across a lot for round n who studies anima of the feelings of other	s words as one's o		ing once. The word part is
		connection.		
VOCABULAR				
below practice	feels best	trusts		person who
 If you is When a bills. A suboline Racism people 	make a <u>mistake</u> , you a company gives a perdinate works	do the his o	or her boss. s one's ethnic background	the person will pay his or her
his mot	ther's interest to the	sound of a siren o	ut front.	
	mond <u>pendant</u> was _			alva a tuin
8. People town.	often need to transfe	r from one bus to	another when they to	ake a trip
	<u>st</u> is			
	optimism makes her n, even when it is ea		-	the in a

Finish the story using the word parts below. Use each word part once. Your knowledge of word parts, as well as the context clues, will help you create the correct words. If you do not understand the meaning of a word you have made, check your dictionary for the definition or to see whether the word exists.

WORD PART	LIST				
trans	pend	ist	vert	cred	
sup	ism	mis	opt	sent	

All Fired Up

Then I heard a man shout, "C'est une catastrophe!" It was Pierre; he was



in shock. It seemed like the (3)in	nal time to offer my assistance. I told him he could
de(4) on me for help because I w	as going to be an insurance investigator, and I had
studied similar cases in college. Pierre con(5)	ed to my helping him. While we waited
to return to the gallery, we talked about the (6)	itory nature of life, which seemed to
calm Pierre a bit.	

After the fire was out, we went in to survey the damage. It was <u>in(7)</u> ______ible, but only one painting was seriously damaged. When Pierre began to pick up bits of the frame, I told him to be careful not to disturb any evidence. If we <u>(8)</u> ______handled the situation at the beginning, we would never find what caused the fire. Pierre began to complain that we would never discover who tried to ruin him. Just when his pessim<u>(9)</u> ______ was at its greatest, I noticed wax on a nearby table. Pierre's eyes lit up—he had inad<u>(10)</u> ______ ently set a candle there when he had gone to answer the phone. We had found the guilty party.

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@ 2013	

	best definition for each ach of the underlined v		wledge of word parts. Circle the word
a. best or	r most favorable	f. a person who commits blac	kmail
b. to feel	angry	g. evidence that one is qualifie	ed or can be trusted
c. pay		h. a turning away; hatred	
d. below	the required level	i. the action of putting great v	alue on objects
e. crossi	ng the sea	j. given wrong information	
	1. Because Larry's wo		been substandard, his boss called him
	2. The reporter showe	d his credentials to gain access t	o the crime scene.
	3. For <u>optimum</u> result	s, I study early in the morning w	then I can clearly focus my mind.
<u></u>	4. The transoceanic vo	oyage took us a week. It was a po	eaceful vacation.
71	5. We were misinform began at two.	ned about the meeting. We thoug	ht it began at three o'clock, but it really
0 5	I had to <u>spend</u> more more machine wash	'	y cleaning last month; I need to get
	7. I have an aversion t	to getting up early. I could easily	sleep until ten o'clock every morning.
		ll the work while my colleagues	
	9. The family's mater bought.	ialism led to financial problems;	they couldn't afford everything they
1	0. The <u>extortionist</u> ask the mayor's secret.	xed for \$10,000 to be delivered b	y noon the next day or he would reveal
word pa	rt functions in the wor	d parts is to pick one word that u d.Then you can apply that meanin ords to help you match the word	ses a word part and understand how that go to other words that have the same part to its meaning.
Set On	ie		
	1. mis-: misgivings,	, mislead, mistake	a. best
	2. sub-, sup- : subm	erge, submissive, suppress	b. to feel, to be aware
	3. -cred- : credibility	y, incredible, credit	c. below, under
	4. -opt- : optimist, o	ptimum, optimize	d. wrong
	5. -sens-, -sent- : co	nsensus, sentimental, dissent	e. to believe, to trust
Set Tw	0		
·	6. trans- : transfer, t	ranslate, transitory	f. a person who
(7. -vers-, -vert- : ave	ersion, covert, avert	g. across
	8. -ist : naturalist, op	otimist, artist	h. action, practice, theory
(<u>2</u>	9. -pend-, -pens- : s	uspend, dependable, expensive	i. to turn
	10. -ism : patriotism,	optimism, colloquialism	j. to hang, to weigh, to pay

Interactive Exercise

Use the dictionary to find a word you don't know that uses each word part listed below. Write the meaning of the word part, the word, and the definition. If your dictionary has the etymology (history) of the word, see how the word part relates to the meaning, and write the etymology after the definition.

Word Part	Meaning	Word	Definition and Etymology
Example:			
-pend-	to hang	pendulous	1. hanging loosely
			2. undecided
			Latin "pendulus," from "pendere," to hang
1. mis-			
	9		
2. sub			
3. trans			
		a	
4cred			
5sent	=		

HINT

Tips for Enjoying a Novel or Short Story

Readers enjoy a book more when they become involved with it. Try to put yourself in the novel or short story by imagining yourself in a character's situation. What would you do if you had to stop an alien invasion, cope with a broken heart, or solve a murder? Learn to appreciate the descriptions of the places in the story. Try to visualize yourself hiking through the jungle, cooking a big meal in the kitchen, or hiding under a bed. Look for the author's message as you read. Ask yourself what point the author is trying to get across. Do you agree or disagree with the author's point? By putting yourself in the story and thinking about the significance of events, you will want to keep reading to see what happens to the characters because now they and their world are a part of you.

Match each photograph to one of the word parts below, and write the meaning of the word part.

Word Visions

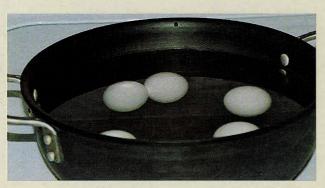
mis-

sub-/sup-

-cred-

-pend-/-pens-

-ist





2

Word Wise

Internet Activity: How Often Is It Used?

Here is an activity that will illustrate different contexts for the vocabulary words and emphasize the enormity of the Internet. Type a vocabulary word into a search engine such as Google or Yahoo. See how many times the word is found. Read through the first few entries and see how the word is used. Find a Web site that seems interesting. Open it and look for the word again to see it in its full context. For example, the word *amiable* turned up 10,700,000 results. Among the first few entries, it was used in the contexts of a limousine service, dog training classes, and on a site that describes customer personality types. Sometimes you will get a lot more results. *Covert* turned up 28,900,000 results. And sometimes the results can be surprising. For *lax* several of the 35,700,000 results had to deal with LAX (Los Angeles International Airport) and quite a few with lacrosse. Have fun seeing what is out there.

Your word:	
Number of results:	
A sample context:	
Name of the Web site you visited:	

Share your finds with classmates. What words did people pick to look up? Which had the least results, and which had the most? Did anyone find a really interesting site?

Chapter 10

Review

Focus on Chapters 6-9

The following activities give you the opportunity to further interact with the vocabulary words you've been learning. By taking tests, answering questions, using visuals, doing a crossword puzzle, and working with others, you will see which words you know well and which ones need additional study.

Self-Tests



1 Match each term with its synonym in Set One and its antonym in Set Two.

Synonyms Set One 1. pandemonium a. elaborate 2. embellish b. chaos 3. delude c. dislike 4. antipathy d. explanation 5. alibi e. mislead

Antonyms

Set Two 6. condone f. protect 7. annihilate g. disagree 8. provocative h. face 9. circumvent i. punish 10. assent j. comforting

LO 4

4 Complete the following sentences that illustrate collocations. The rest of the collocation is in italics. Use each word once.

	precise	oblivious decisive cursory provocative optimist
		After a inspection of the report, my boss said it was fine, and he ran out the door.
	2.	Lin is an <i>eternal</i> Even when a plant is nothing but a shriveled twig, she believes it could come back to life.
	3.	Lucinda and Minh were talking on the corner to the fight brewing a few feet away from them.
e:	4.	At the moment I should have been starting my speech, I was instead talking to a police officer on why I was speeding.
	5.	After the shoplifter ran out of the store, our manager took action and followed him out to the parking lot to get the license plate number of the man's car.
	6.	I was surprised by Mac's question on whether I would ever eat worms or crickets. I wondered what was in the dish he had just served me.
.O 5	5 Fill i	the missing word part, and circle the meaning of the word part found in each sentence.
	sub	trans sent eu cred mis vert opt
F.	1.	I didn't believe a word Carlos said. I couldn't be anything but inulous when
		someone tells me that my neighbors are a vampire and a werewolf.
	2.	someone tells me that my neighbors are a vampire and a werewolf. The conqueror tried tojugate all of the people, but there were too many to easily put them under one person's rule.
		The conqueror tried tojugate all of the people, but there were too many to
	3.	The conqueror tried tojugate all of the people, but there were too many to easily put them under one person's rule. I had severalgivings about having a picnic in February, but surprisingly
	3.4.	The conqueror tried tojugate all of the people, but there were too many to easily put them under one person's rule. I had several givings about having a picnic in February, but surprisingly nothing went wrong and everyone had a good time outside. When you come across people for just a few days or weeks, you realize that there are relation-
	3.4.5.	The conqueror tried tojugate all of the people, but there were too many to easily put them under one person's rule. I had severalgivings about having a picnic in February, but surprisingly nothing went wrong and everyone had a good time outside. When you come across people for just a few days or weeks, you realize that there are relationships that are meant to beitory. Myphoria at winning the writing contest was long lasting. I felt so good I
	3.4.5.6.	The conqueror tried tojugate all of the people, but there were too many to easily put them under one person's rule. I had severalgivings about having a picnic in February, but surprisingly nothing went wrong and everyone had a good time outside. When you come across people for just a few days or weeks, you realize that there are relationships that are meant to beitory. Myphoria at winning the writing contest was long lasting. I felt so good I couldn't stop smiling, laughing, and hugging people for a month. I told my friends that I would have to dis; I didn't feel our history instructor
	3.4.5.6.7.	The conqueror tried tojugate all of the people, but there were too many to easily put them under one person's rule. I had severalgivings about having a picnic in February, but surprisingly nothing went wrong and everyone had a good time outside. When you come across people for just a few days or weeks, you realize that there are relationships that are meant to beitory. Myphoria at winning the writing contest was long lasting. I felt so good I couldn't stop smiling, laughing, and hugging people for a month. I told my friends that I would have to dis; I didn't feel our history instructor was giving us too much homework. I try to be a(n) imist when I meet new people. I like to think the best about

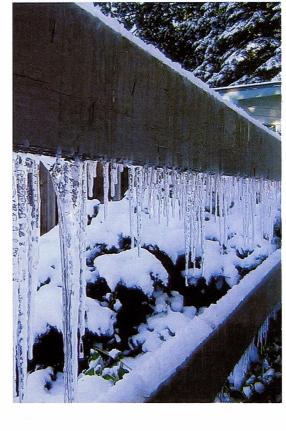
6 Finish the story using the vocabulary words below. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

amorous assent misgivings covert cursory delude oblivious miscalculated condone transitory

A Winter Plan

I had some (1)	when my girlfriend
	e to come over just as the snow-
	. She said she was feeling lonely
0 0	I hated to disappoint her.
	look outside. From
	dow, I didn't think it looked too
• •	(4) oneself
	d. All of a sudden I became
	to the possible dangers of trav-
	trying to get through streets
	knew none of my friends would
	such reckless behavior, so I
	say where I was going. This was
•	operation of
love.	operation of
IUVE.	



Just as I was tying my boots, the phone rang again. It was my girlfriend calling to say that she had

(8)	the strength of the storm, and she didn't think I should come. I protested at fire					
but I finally had to (9))	when I saw that she was right about endange	ering my life. She			
told me that her love	for me wasn't (10)	but that bad weather was.	We would be to-			
gether again in just a	couple of days.					

Interactive Exercise

1.	What procedure would you like to circumvent? Why?
2.	What are two methods people have used to subjugate other people?
3.	What are two things you have an antipathy toward?
4.	How might someone embellish a story about a game or contest he or she was in?
5.	Give an example of a statement you would be incredulous about.
6.	What is something you have had a presentiment about?
7.	Where would you like to be sent as an emissary? Why would you like to go there?
8.	What are two kinds of experiences that can cause euphoria?
9.	What is something you would like to annihilate? Why?
	Where do you go (or could you go) when you are looking for seclusion?

Word Visions

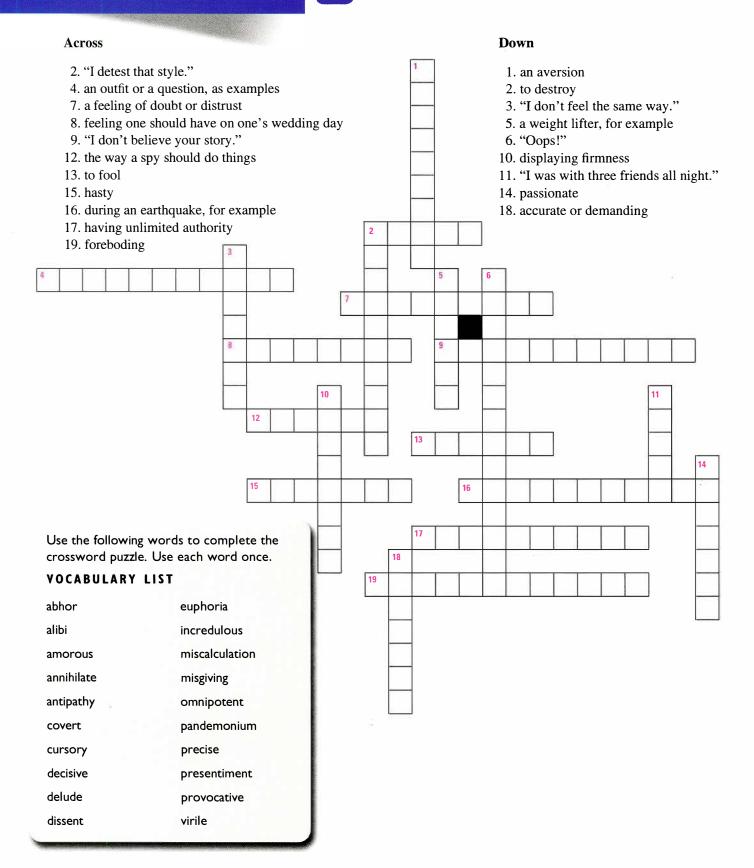
Within the rectangles draw a picture for six of the words below. Your artwork can be simple and even use stick figures.

Your goal is to remember the words by envisioning your own

interpretation of them. Your instructor may ask you to redo one of your drawings on a larger sheet of paper. The larger drawings can be shared with the whole class to see if people can guess what words they represent. Suggestion: Before you write the words on the lines below, switch pages with a classmate to see if he or she can identify the word each drawing shows.

Alternate method: Use your own photos, magazines, or the Internet to find photographs that illustrate six of the words. Print, photocopy, or cut out the photos (if you own the magazines), and bring them to class. Or you can mix and match the two methods.

VOCABULARY	LIST			
condone	emissary	miscalculation	omnipotent	subjugate
abhor	embellish	oblivious	seclusion	virile
assent	circumvent	covert	optimist	transitory
			NOISE NEW	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
		Ŷ.		
		20		
	Santa and Line		2	
	1.		Z	
1000000		4		
A STATE OF				
	2			Inches Institute a series
	3.	and the second	4	
		100	74	
	5		6	



HINT

Read for Fun

It might sound obvious, but many people forget that reading for fun makes you a better reader overall. If you think you don't like to read, search for reading material about a subject that interests you.

Assess your reading interests:

- · Do you like to keep up on current events? Become a newspaper or newsmagazine reader.
- · Do you have a hobby? Subscribe to a magazine on the topic.
- Do you like to look into people's lives? Pick up a collection of short stories or a novel. You
 can find everything from romance to mystery in fiction writing.
- Is there a time period you are interested in? Nonfiction and fiction books deal with events from the days of the dinosaurs to the unknown future.
- · Are you interested in travel or different countries? Try books by authors from foreign lands.
- Do you like to read in short spurts or for long periods? Newspaper articles, essays, poetry, and short stories may appeal more to those who like to read a little at a time. Novels, plays, and nonfiction books may appeal more to those who like intricate tales.

Visit the library to try out different types of reading material. It's free! Also explore the Internet for various reading sources.

Finding the type of reading material that is right for your personality and interests will make reading fun, will lead to better reading skills, and will even make the reading you are required to do more productive.

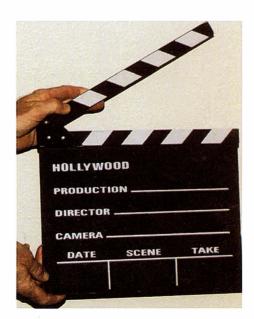
Mix It Up



Making a Scene

Get together with six to nine classmates and divide into two to three groups. Each group creates a situation or uses one of the suggestions below to write a short scene using at least six of the vocabulary words to be studied. If you want to study several words, make sure each group doesn't pick the same six words. Each group acts out the scene with the rest noting how the words are used. You may choose to emphasize the vocabulary word by your actions or tone of voice when you are doing the scene to help you and your classmates remember the word. Discuss how the words fit in after the scene is completed. The scenes can also be done as role-playing with pairs creating the scenes instead of small groups. Creating scenes is an especially fun and useful activity if you like to act or enjoy movement.

The following are possible scenes related to specific chapters: crewmates discussing their new mission from Chapter 6, Estella's neighbors talking about all the noise at



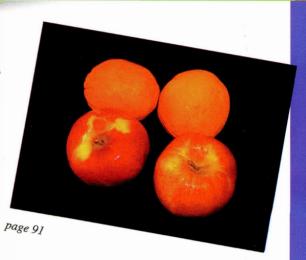
her place the night before from Chapter 7, and the baseball team in the locker room wondering where Thompson is just before the game is about to begin from Chapter 8. You can also use the overall section theme of Reading for Pleasure to create your own ideas using words from all three chapters.

If you enjoy this collaborative activity, remember to use it again when you are reviewing later chapters in this book. Have fun making the scenes, and you will enjoy the review process.

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Academic Words

- 11 Education: Creating Readers
- 12 Environmental Science: Endangered Animals
- 13 Computer Science: Internet Scams
- 14 Word Parts III
- 15 Review: Focus on Chapters 11–14
- 16 English: Writing Tips
- 17 Political Science: Politics
 Overseas
- 18 Business: Making It on Your Own
- 19 Review: Focus on Chapters 16–18
- 20 Nutrition: Healthy Eating
- 21 City Planning: Public Input
- 22 Psychology: FAQs on Growing Up
- 23 Career Development: Resume Building
- 24 Review: Focus on Chapters 20–23









Chapter 11

Education

Creating Readers

Reading Is Essential



Reading is one of the essential skills in this world, and parents or other adults can nurture that skill in children. The easiest way to facilitate reading development in children is to read to them aloud. When parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, or neighbors take the time to read to children, children become interested in the reading process. Reading aloud to children can begin at a very young age, even within weeks of birth. Most experts recommend that parents adhere to at least a half hour a day of reading to a child to develop an interest in reading. Children hear new vocabulary when they are read to, and that stimulates the brain. A child's language skills can even surpass adult expectations when discussion of a book becomes part of the reading environment. When adults talk to children about the stories they

have read together—what happened, which characters they liked best, what the point of the story was—children's critical thinking skills are greatly increased.

Adults shouldn't impose their reading interests or level on a child. Asking children to read books too far above their comprehension level can impede their reading development. The mastery of reading is tied to self-esteem, so parents want to make sure not to push their children. A simple way to see if a child wants to read a book is to take the child to the library or bookstore and let the child find books that interest him or her. An adult can guide a child's choices, especially based on the child's interests (dinosaurs, knights, the ocean), but the child should be excited about the books the family takes home to read. Children have an innate interest in language, and parents can support that natural interest through wise reading choices.

Parents can also be reading advocates by having books in the home and reading themselves. When a child sees a parent enjoy reading, the child learns that it is a fun and important skill to acquire. Today's children are so susceptible to the lure of television and video games (most children spend three to four hours a day in front of the television) that it is essential for parents to take the lead in making reading an exciting and memorable experience. All children have the potential to be successful readers. For some children, reading skills will come quickly and easily; for others, it will take more time. If parents are ever unsure about a child's reading ability, they can always contact school or community programs for advice.

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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 76, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 81. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

to	o force on others to make easier to educate or train to go beyond to follow closely
	n
ot	pen to an influence to block supporters of a cause the ability for development possessed at birth
	6. impede (line 26)

Self-Tests

In each group, there are three synonyms and one antonym. Circle the antonym.

1. impede	block	facilitate	obstruct
2. urge	oppose	advocate	recommend
3. force	impose	require	choose
4. develop	educate	hinder	nurture
5. assist	impede	help	facilitate
6. release	adhere	stick	hold
7. exceed	surpass	fail	excel
8. natural	learned	inborn	innate
9. possible	unlikely	budding	potential
10. resistant	exposed	sensitive	susceptible

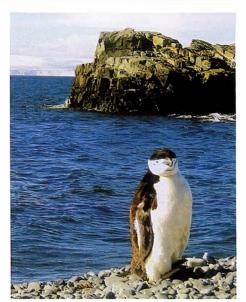
2 Finish the readings using the vocabulary words. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

imposeadhereinnateimpedespotentialfacilitatessurpassedsusceptibleadvocatenurtured

Set One

I (1)	to a steady reading plan. I get three	
books from the	ibrary every other week. My parents	
(2)	my love of reading when I was young	3.
Every summer t	ney would sign me up for the library's read	<u>1</u> -
ing program. If	read ten books, I got a prize. Sometimes	
work (3)	my reading plan. I get busy with	h
a project or com	e home so tired that I don't feel like read-	
ing. But those ti	mes are rare. I love to read, and having the	;
library so close	really (4) my reading hab	oit.
There are so ma	ny great books there to choose from. I am	
such a(n) (5)	for the library that I have	
started voluntee	ring to read during story time once a week.	
This week the k	ds get to hear Penguin on the Lookout. It is	is
one of my favor	ites.	



Set Two

I loved school, though I was <a>(6) to colds and missed more days than I wanted. I discovered I had a(n) <a>(7) talent for drawing in the second grade. I continued to do sketches of friends throughout school, and I enjoyed using watercolors in college. I minored in art, but I didn't think I really had the <a>(8) to become a famous artist. I didn't want to <a>(9) on my friends and family while I struggled to make it in the art world. Instead I <a>(10) my parents' expectations and went into medicine. In the field of medical research, I still get to draw sometimes, and maybe someday I can find a cure for the common cold so kids won't have to miss school like I did.

3 Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words. Use each word once.

400	AB	ULA	RY	LIST

impeded innate susceptible surpassed facilitate nurture adhere advocate imposed potential

-	
1.	I to the idea of saving money for a happier future.
2.	My talents are in music and dance; I have always done well in those areas.
3.	I have the to do well in all my classes if I take the time to study.
4.	To the moving process, I clearly labeled all the boxes.
5.	The appeared on the talk show to explain his views on why we need more land for parks.
6.	I hope to a love of reading in my children by reading a story to them every night before bed.
7.	The reading selections in my literature class have my expectations: they are all fascinating.
8.	My parents a ten o'clock curfew on me when I was in high school.
9.	Because I am to illness, I like to wear a sweater when it is chilly.
10.	Our plans were by the rainy weather. We had to wait until the sun came out to have our picnic.

Word Wise

Context Clue Mini-Lesson 3

This lesson uses examples to explain the unknown word. The example may consist of one illustration of the word or be a list of items. In the paragraph below, circle the examples you find that clarify the meaning of the underlined words. Then use the examples to write your own definitions on the lines next to the words that follow the paragraph.

The hotel was <u>palatial</u> with its spacious rooms, private hot tubs, balconies with ocean views, four swimming pools, three restaurants, and a disco. I couldn't believe I had won a free weekend. I enjoyed my afternoon <u>repast</u> of lobster, fresh fruit, a variety of salads, and chocolate cake. Now it was time for a relaxing nap. However, the <u>incessant</u> noise from outside began to bother me. Within twenty minutes of closing my eyes, music blared from the disco, a dog started barking, and a large group of people settled outside my window to chat. I was not going to let these annoyances <u>infringe</u> on my vacation, like I let Uncle Stephan do last year when we went fishing and he complained the whole time about the cold water. I decided my wisest move was to take a walk in the lovely garden and relax that way.

Y	0	. 1	7	0	F	n	i	+;	-	

1. Palatial	
2. Repast	
3. Incessant _	
4. Infringe	

Word Visions

Interactive Version: For each photograph write a blurb for the back cover of the book on which the photograph would appear on the front cover. You can create a title or author for each book and decide whether the book is fiction or nonfiction. Use at least three of the vocabulary words in each blurb.

F	VA	MI	т	ь.

Gardening Basics nurtures the innate gardener in all of	
us. The book advocates simple gardening practices that	
are easy to adhere to. With this book you will surpass	
your expectations on how beautiful your yard can be!	
Blurb 1:	THE ANGLES
	是一种一种的一种。

Blurb 2:	



Word Part Reminder

Below are a few exercises to help you review the word parts you have been learning. Fill in the missing word part from the list, and circle the meaning of the word part found in each sentence. Try to complete the questions without returning to the Word Parts chapter, but if you get stuck, look back at Chapter 9.

		sent	mis	ist	pens	
1.	My cousin is a per	son who lov	es music, so I s	suggested he b	pecome a pian	
2.	I signed the con		form beca	use I feel it is	important for my l	kids to learn how
	to swim.					
3.	Suzy doesn't usua	lly do anythi	ng wrong when	n I babysit her	, but today she wa	s in a mood to
		behave.				
4.	It was more than I	wanted to p	ay; I thought \$3	50 was too ex		ive for a ripped
	poster even if it w	as of my fav	orite band.			

dhere	v. 1. to follow closely	innate	adj. 1. possessed at birth
ad hēr']	2. to give support 3. to stick together	[i nāt', in' āt]	2. possessed as an essential characteristic
advocate n. [ad' və kit, -kāt']	n. a person who supports a cause	nurture [nûr' chər]	 v. to educate or train n. the act of promoting development or growth; rearing
v. [ad ' v ə kāt']	 v. to support or urge; to recommend 	potential	n. the ability for growth or
facilitate [fə sil'ə tāt']	v. to make easier; to assist	[pə ten' shəl]	development adj. possible but not yet realized
impede [im pēd ']	v. to block; to hinder	surpass [sər pas']	v. to go beyond; to excel; to be superior to
impose [im põz ']	v. to force on others	susceptible [sə sep' tə bəl]	adj. open to an influence;

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
1		:
4		
5		

Chapter 12

Environmental Science

Endangered Animals

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has a list of endangered plants and animals known as the Red List. Animals on the list range from the well-known lowland gorilla to the lesser known 5 aye-aye. Within the "threatened" category, animals are listed as "critically endangered," "endangered," or "vulnerable." Conservationists hope the list will heighten public awareness of the dangers animals face and elicit responses on ways to save these animals.



The giant panda, a symbol for endangered animals, is **endemic** to Southwest China. The panda eats about twenty to thirty pounds of bamboo a day. As human populations grow, animals lose more of their natural habitat. Forests and grasslands are being destroyed for timber, agriculture, and housing expansion. The giant panda's habitat is diminishing due to encroachment for agriculture and timber needs. The Chinese government has established more than fifty panda 15 reserves, which shields almost 60 percent of the current population. Estimates place about 1,600 pandas in the wild.

The babirusa, or wild pig, found on Sulawesi and other Indonesian islands is listed as vulnerable. The unusual-looking babirusa has two sets of tusks, one of which grows on the top of the snout and curves back toward the animal's forehead. The babirusa is **omnivorous**, eating fruit, 20 leaves, and small animals. Though protected, hunting contributes to the animal's decline. They are killed for food, and their unusual skulls are found in local markets for sale to tourists. In the last census, only 5,000 babirusa were found in the wild.

The blue whale, found in every ocean, is listed as endangered. The largest mammal on Earth, blue whales are usually 25 80 to 100 feet long and weigh more than 100 tons. They eat about 8,000 pounds a day of krill, a shrimp-like animal. Before the whaling era, population estimates were close to 250,000 animals. About 99 percent were killed due to whaling. In 1966, the International Whaling Commission put a moratorium on hunting blue whales. Current estimates place the blue whale population between 5,000 and 12,000. Blue whales now face threats from pollution, including increases in ocean noise levels (possibly interfering with their low-frequency communication) and global warming (disrupting migration patterns and altering 35 food supplies).

These examples illustrate the major threats animals face: habitat loss, hunting, and pollution. The field of zoology has helped people learn more about animals. With this knowledge and by working together, individuals and governments can 40 avert the loss of today's threatened animals.



10

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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 82, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 87. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

5	Set One
to	o draw or bring out an intrusion the environment where a plant or animal typically lives
n	natural to a particular area a person who works to save the environment
	1. conservationist (line 7)
_	2. elicit (line 8)
_	3. endemic (line 10)
_	4. habitat (line 12)
_	5. encroachment (line 13)
	= 5. eneroteenment (mio 15)
S	Set Two
SI	uspension of an activity to prevent warm-blooded vertebrate the study of animals
	ating all types of food
	6. omnivorous (line 19)
	7. mammal (line 24)
	8. moratorium (line 29)
	9. zoology (line 37)
	10. avert (line 40)
dream to an arms	
Self-T	[ests
1 N	Next to each sentence write the vocabulary word that best applies to the meaning of the sentence. Use each word once.
1 N	Next to each sentence write the vocabulary word that best applies to the meaning of the sentence. Use
1 N	Next to each sentence write the vocabulary word that best applies to the meaning of the sentence. Use each word once. CABULARY LIST
V O (Next to each sentence write the vocabulary word that best applies to the meaning of the sentence. Use each word once. CABULARY LIST
l N e	Next to each sentence write the vocabulary word that best applies to the meaning of the sentence. Use each word once. CABULARY LIST itat endemic mammals elicit encroachment avert
l N e	Next to each sentence write the vocabulary word that best applies to the meaning of the sentence. Use each word once. CABULARY LIST itat endemic mammals elicit encroachment

4. Only when I mentioned cookies was I able to get a response from my kids. _

VOCADOLARI	2101			
habitat	endemic	mammals	elicit	encroachment
omnivorous	zoology	conservationist	moratorium	avert
•	has slowly bee	0	s, and cougars ha	ve recently been seen in people's
6. Orangut	ans are at hom	e in the forest, swingin	g from tree to tree	e
	ed away from l		fore the crane fell	. We were lucky to miss the acci-
8. Chimpa	nzees eat leave	s, fruit, insects, birds, a	and small mamma	ls
9. The saguaro cactus is found only in the Southwest.				
10. Grandpa belongs to a group that spends two weekends a month removing nonnative plants from local parks				
2 Fill in each bl	ank with the ap	propriate vocabulary w	ord. Use each wor	d once.
VOCABULARY	LIST			
avert	endemic	mammal	elicit	conservationist
omnivorous	zoology	encroachment	habitats	moratorium
Set One Henry was s	urprised that se	eeing a blue whale wou	ld (1)	so many emotions
-	-	•		ney are the world's largest
				really comprehended that until he
		_		thing to (3) their
_		_		Now he writes letters,
				of endangered ani-
_		nds, and oceans around		or ondungored uni
Set Two				
One of the e	ndangered anii	nals Henry learned abo	out is the aye-aye.	It is a primate that is
(6)	to Ma	dagascar. It eats fruits	nuts, seeds, and	grubs, which makes it
(7)	Due	to (8)	of its rainforest	habitat, aye-aye have been found
more often r	aiding local vi	llages for food. There i	s local superstitio	n that the aye-aye is an omen of
evil and that	it sneaks into	people's homes and kil	ls them with its lo	ong middle finger. Because of
these beliefs	s, aye-aye are o	ften killed by locals. T	he story of the ay	e-aye fascinated Henry and en-

should never be a(n) (10) on learning."

couraged him to take a(n) (9) course at his local college. As Henry says, "there

Use the vocabulary words to complete the following analogies. For more instructions, see Completing Analogies on page 6.

VOCABULARY LIST

endemic zoology elicit omnivorous avert habitat mammal encroachment moratorium conservationist

1. New Orleans : city :: rainforest : _____ 2. new : old :: beginning : ______ 3. cook: makes food:: _____: works to save the environment 4. examine : study :: _____ : prevent 5. oak : tree :: giraffe : _____ 6. pots and pans : cooking :: questions : _____ 7. looks both ways before crossing the street: cautious :: eats fruit and animals: ______ 8. steering wheel : car :: clearing away trees : _____ 9. mailed : sent :: _____ : native

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the drawings.

10. write a letter: mail it:: want to learn about animals: study

Word Visions









Word Wise

Collocations

The college adheres to a strict no-drug policy; anyone caught with illegal drugs on campus will be expelled. (Chapter 11)

The man's mission seemed to be to *impede progress* on the new library; he objected to every aspect of the plan. (Chapter 11)

With an especially hot summer, the city put a moratorium on selling fireworks. (Chapter 12)

I tried to elicit a response from my husband on what he wanted for dinner, but I should have known better than to ask him during a football game. (Chapter 12)

The city was able to avert a catastrophe by quarantining those who were infected with the deadly virus within hours of its discovery. (Chapter 12)

Interactive Exercise

Finish the sentence starters that deal with the environment. The first five include one of the vocabulary words in the starter. For the second five use each of the following vocabulary words once in your completed sentences: elicit, encroachment, habitat, mammal, and omnivorous.

1.	As a conservationist, my greatest concern is	_	_
2.	To avert a catastrophe in regard to the environment, people	<u> </u>	
3.	There needs to be a moratorium on	15	
4.	The field of zoology can help to protect the planet by		
5.	Plants and animals that are endemic		
6.	Animals are fascinating because		
7.	Many of the animals in Africa		
8.	Plants and animals are endangered		
9.	One way I can help the planet is		
10.	In the next ten years, I hope to see		
	and noted to a journey, a map to see		

HINT

Word Groups

Putting words into related groups can help your mind organize new vocabulary. To create word groups, get a piece of paper, pick a category, and list as many of the vocabulary words whose definitions fit under that heading in a general way. You will, of course, need to know the shades of meaning the more frequently you use a word.

Here is a sample list of vocabulary words that fit the category of "hidden or secret": discreet (Chapter 2), clandestine and intrigue (Chapter 3), covert (Chapter 8). As you work through the book, look for four other words that could fit this category, and return here to add to the list.

1.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
2	
2	_
3	_
1	

A few other categories to consider for the vocabulary words in this text are "free/freedom," "cheat," and "excitement." For a fun and collaborative way to use word groups, see the directions for Category Race in Chapter 15.

Word List habitat n. 1. the environment avert v. 1. to prevent [a vûrt'] 2. to turn away or aside [hab' i tat'] where a plant or animal typically lives; conservationist n. a person who works to surroundings [kon' sûr vā' shə save the environment; an 2. the place where somenist1 environmentalist thing or someone is elicit v. to draw or bring out; to usually found [i lis' it] obtain mammal n. warm-blooded vertebrate encroachment [mam' əl] n. the act of gradually (animal with a backbone) [en krōch' mənt] taking over an area or moratorium n. suspension of an activity; possessions that belong to [môr ə tôr' ē əm] an end or halt someone else; an intrusion omnivorous adj. eating all types of food endemic adj. natural to a particular [om niv' ər əs] [en dem' ik] area; native zoology n. the study of animals, [zō ol' ə jē] including their behavior and development

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
1		
3		
4.		
5	*	
-		

Computer Science

Internet Scams

Lesson 3: Staying Safe

As you will be working more on the Internet as this course progresses, this week's lessons examine Internet scams. There have always been those who have found ways to **defraud** others, but the Internet has broadened the potential for cheating people. One person can now reach millions with a few keystrokes. The possibilities for increased dishonesty force all of us to learn how to protect ourselves. Here are a few precautions we will examine this week



- Find out who you are dealing with. Spam is the junk mail of the Internet, but you might find a message that interests you; however, it is up to you to make sure that the company that sent it is trust worthy. Discover where the company is located; find out if it is even a real company. Ask for information in writing, check with the Better Business Bureau about the company's record, and ask people you trust if they have dealt with the company. It is your responsibility to establish the credibility of an online business.
- Circumspection is the key word to keeping safe on the Internet. If you get an e-mail from what appears to be your bank, credit card, or other company you do business with requesting personal information, be cautious. Legitimate businesses do not ask for your passwords or other private information via e-mail. Also use care when you are on social networking sites such as Facebook. You may be asked to click on a link that can secretly install malware that can corrupt your computer system, or you may be directed to a survey that asks for your personal data. And don't make your password obvious. Don't use your name, birthday, or part of your Social Security number. To make your password hard to decipher, use a combination of letters and numbers, and change your password occasionally
- Be aware of phishing (pronounced like fishing). The goal is to hook a person into giving out personal information to be used for dishonest ends. If an e-mail or other site asks for your address, Social Security number, birth date, or mother's maiden name, be suspicious. With any of these pieces of information, crooks can find out more about you until they have enough to steal your identity. It is essential to establish the validity of a Web site because identity theft is growing, and it can be an ordeal to clear up mistakes. Crooks have stolen credit card information, racked up thousands of dollars in charges, and ruined a person's credit history. The innocent person may only be made aware that a crime has been committed in his or her name when the police show up at the door.
- Many offers on the Web sound great, and though some of them may be honest, most of them fall under the old adage "if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is." The lessons this week will make you aware of the types of fraud common to the Internet and present ways to protect yourself. The Web has great potential for information and entertainment, but we must remember that lax behavior can be dangerous.



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15

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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 88, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 93. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

	defraud (line 3)
2 .	spam (line 9)
□ 3.	credibility (line 13)
4 .	circumspection (line 14)
\ 5.	decipher (line 20)
Set T	wo wo
authen	ticity a traditional saying a trying experience careless
	ticity a traditional saying a trying experience careless ctice of luring Internet users to a fake Web site to steal personal information
the pra	ctice of luring Internet users to a fake Web site to steal personal information
the pra	ctice of luring Internet users to a fake Web site to steal personal information phishing (line 22) validity (line 26)
the pra	phishing (line 22) validity (line 26) ordeal (line 26)

true or F for false next to each sentence.
Those involved in phishing are honest people.
It is easy for most people to decipher hieroglyphics.
Planning a wedding can be an ordeal.
Most people like getting spam in their e-mail.
A mechanic should be lax when repairing a car.
When planning a surprise party, it can be helpful to use circumspection.
If a couple is going to buy diamonds, they should check the credibility of a store before making a purchase.
It is important to check the validity of a medicine's claims before taking it.
Most parents try to defraud their children out of their allowances.
The adage "The early bird catches the worm" would appeal to most late sleepers.

2 Answer the following questions using the vocabulary words. Use each word once.

VUCAB	ULAKT LIST			Design the second	
adage	ordeal	circumspection	lax	phishing	
credibili	ty defraud	decipher	validity	spam	
-	XXII -4 1 XX 1 1		1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
	What has Yoon been abou				
۷.	If a person offers to sell y is trying to do to you?		nundred donars, what ca	an you assume the person	
3.	Zora couldn't read the not	te from her brother be	ecause he had written it	as he hurried out the door.	
4.	What couldn't she do?				
5.	What is "The bigger they	_	all"?		
		call spending a night		rt and not having eaten for	
7.	When trying to find the ap Juanita's favorite things.	opropriate birthday pr		ked around about some of	
8.	Bob checked out several i make sure about each con	nvestment firms before	re giving one his money	. What did he want to	
9.		appears to be from you		but asks for your password,	
10. The company sent out millions of e-mails to announce their new product. What did they do to					
	people?	_			
3 Cor	mplete the sentences using t	the vocabulary words.	Use each word once.		
VOCAE	BULARY LIST				
spam	validity	phishing	ordeal	decipher	
lax	adage	defraud	credibility	circumspection	
1.	People try to	others by stea	ling their credit card nu	mbers.	
2.	A detective needs to use _	wh	nen he or she is followin	ig someone.	
3.	The or	f the witness was call	ed into question when it	t was discovered the man	
	had been engaged to the s	suspect in college. It v	wasn't clear whether he	still loved her.	
	I write my notes neatly so				
5.	Traveling to see my uncle becomes a huge mud pit a			lives on a dirt road, and it	
6.	I thought I was being care Security number on a We			I gave out my Social	
7.				our junk messages each day.	
		of Warren's s		wing outside. Snow seemed	

- 9. My _____ study habits caused me to fail two of my midterms. I wasn't as careless the rest of the term.
- 10. I agree with the _____ "Don't count your chickens before they're hatched." You can never be sure about a situation until it is over.

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the photos.



1.

Word Visions

2.



Word Wise

Collocations

I should have heeded the *old adage* "Look before you leap," but I joined the soccer team before realizing how hard the training was or how often I would have to practice. (Chapter 13)

I got careless and failed to check the *validity of* a Web site sent to me in an e-mail. I thought the e-mail was from a friend, but it turned out to be from a company that had hijacked her contact list. (Chapter 13)

Bonnie could not *face the ordeal* of another Thanksgiving at her aunt's house; ten screaming children and eleven cats were too much for her to take. (Chapter 13)

Interesting Etymologies

Ordeal (Chapter 13) comes from a medieval form of trial. If a court could not decide a person's guilt or innocence using the evidence presented, the person had to undergo an *ordal*, meaning "judgment." The person was subjected to a cruel physical test such as putting one's hand in boiling water. If the person showed no injuries after three days, he or she was found innocent. Today an ordeal is "a harsh or trying test or experience," but it is no longer forced on one by the courts.

Spam (Chapter 13) as a food product got its name in 1937 from its main ingredient "sp(iced) (h) am." The meaning of "junk e-mail" came in the early 1990s. It is likely taken from a skit done on the British television series *Monty Python's Flying Circus* (1970s) where a restaurant's menu extensively features the food product Spam. In the skit, the word *spam* is repeated continuously, just as spam e-mail is sent again and again.

Interactive Exercise

	What is one way you can check the validity of a Web site?
2.	How much spam do you usually get in your e-mail inbox in a day?
3.	What kind of statement would you want to check the credibility of before you considered buying a product advertised online?
4.	When you first started using a computer, did you find it an ordeal or a pleasure? Explain why.
5.	Think of a situation when circumspection would be especially important to use on the Internet.
5.	What can you do to protect yourself from phishing?
7.	What is one way someone might try to defraud you on the Internet?
8.	What is one reason a person shouldn't be lax when on the Internet?
9.	Do you find it hard to decipher instructions when you do something on the computer? Give an example of a time it was difficult, or explain why you don't have problems with computers.
0.	What is an adage that could apply to using computers?

Conversation Starters

An excellent way to review the vocabulary words and help to make them your own is to use them when you are speaking. Gather three to five friends or classmates, and use one or more of the conversation starters below. Before you begin talking, have each person write down six of the vocabulary words he or she will use during the conversation. Share your lists with each other to check that you did not all pick the same six words. Try to cover all of the words you want to study, whether you are reviewing one, two, or more chapters.

- 1. Did you enjoy being read to as a child? What were some of your favorite books?
- 2. What are two of your favorite animals? What do you like about these animals? Are they endangered?
- 3. How careful are you on the computer? What kind of spam do you get?

adage [ad' ij]	n. a traditional saying; a proverb	phishing [fish' ing]	 n. the practice of luring innocent Internet users to a fake Web
circumspection [sûr' kəm spek' shən]	n. watchfulness; caution; care		site by using real-looking e-ma with the intent to steal per- sonal information or introduce a virus
credibility [kred' ə bil ' ə tē]	n. trustworthiness; believability	spam	n. junk e-mail; unasked for e-mail
decipher [di si' fər]	v. to decode; to make out; to make sense of	[spam]	often advertising, sent to multi ple individuals
defraud [di frôd ']	v. to take away a right, money, or property by deception; to cheat		v. 1. to send unwanted e-mail2. to send to multiple individuals
lax	adj. not strict; careless; loose;		With a capital "S"
[laks]	vague		n. a canned meat product made mainly from pork
ordeal [ôr dēl', ôr' dēl]	n. a harsh or trying test or experience	validity [və lid' i tē]	n. 1. authenticity; legal soundnes2. strength; authority

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word =	Definition	Your Sentence
2.		
4.	_	
5		

Word Parts III

Look for words with these **prefixes**, **roots**, and/or **suffixes** as you work through this book. You may have already seen some of them, and you will see others in later chapters. Learning basic word parts can help you figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.

prefix: a word part added to the beginning of a word that changes the meaning of the root

root: a word's basic part with its essential meaning

suffix: a word part added to the end of a word; indicates the part of speech

Word Part	Meaning	Examples and Definitions
Prefixes anti-	against	antipathy: dislike; a feeling against antidote: a remedy given to act against a poison
circum-	around, on all sides	circumnavigate: to sail around circumspect: watchful; looking around
pan-	all, everywhere	pandemonium: disorder everywhere panorama: an all-around view
Roots -don-, -dot-, -dow-	to give	donate: to give away antidote: a remedy given to cure something
-fer-	to bring, to carry	transfer: to carry across offer: to volunteer to bring
-hab-, -hib-	hold	habitat: the environment that holds a plant or animal inhibition: the act of holding back
-ven-, -vent-	to come, to move toward	convene: to come together adventurous: inclined to move toward new experiences
-voc-, -vok-	to call	provocative: to call attention to invoke: to call upon for help
Suffixes -ia (makes a noun)	condition	euphoria: a condition of extreme happiness insomnia: the condition of being unable to sleep
-ology (makes a noun)	the study of	zoology: the study of animals biology: the study of life

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Self-Tests

Read each definition and choose the appropriate word from the list below. Use each word once. The meaning of the word part is underlined to help you make the connection. Refer to the Word Parts list if you need help.

VOCABU	LARY LIST				
prohibit	interven	e astrology	donor	antiwa	ar
circumver	t advocate	e inertia	conference	e panor	ama
1. sc	meone who gives	something			<u> </u>
-					
		around			
_	come between				
	all-around view _				
		or the support of a comoving			
		s people together			
		as influences on pe			
	gainst combat	-			
_					
	the sentences with	the meaning of eac	h word part. Use	each meaning on	ce.The word part is
		Take the commedian			
VOCABU	LARY LIST				
to give	against	to come	bring	the study of	
condition	call	all	around	hold	
1. It	could <u>provoke</u> a fi	ght if you	someone	e a liar.	
	-	-			s, and it often works.
			arge endowment to	o the local art mu	seum because he has
	ways wanted to be	•			
	o understand the re eaning.	ading, I had to in <u>fer</u>	what the author n	neant, or	out his
5. If	you circumnaviga	te the globe, you sai	1	it.	
		psychol			t the mind.
		would work	_	•	
	ly nail-biting <u>habit</u> elp to stop it.	has such a	on me	that I am going to	o seek professional
	arol's <u>nostalgia</u> for er favorite Souther	home was a n dishes.	we w	ere able to treat b	by cooking a few of
	veryone wants ckets a month ago	can get in.	ne event at the stace	dium, but only po	eople who bought

Finish the story using the word parts below. Use each word part once. Your knowledge of word parts, as well as the context clues, will help you create the correct words. If you do not understand the meaning of a word you have made, check your dictionary for the definition or to see whether the word exists.

WORD PARTS LIST

circum anti don fer ven ia ology pan hib vok

Helping a Friend

noiping a riiona	
I of(1)ed to take care of my	
friend's cat for a week while she went to a con-	
ference. She is a doctor, and every year she	
goes to a dermat(2) confer-	
ence to learn more about skin care. Due to some	YES AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
(3)stances that she didn't mak	
clear, her regular sitter wasn't available. She told	
me her cat was really amiable and that I would I	ove (I)
spending time with him. I adore cats, and I was	
thinking about getting one myself, so I thought	his
would be a good opportunity to test my pet skill	s. I
said to drop him by on Friday whenever it was	
con(4)ient for her.	
I was surprised when I saw BW. My	
friend had described him as a fragile, but he	
ex(5)ited every sign of being a	
hardy animal. She handed me a list of when he	should eat, what he should eat, and how much he
should eat. She told me she didn't con(6)	e his scratching any furniture, so I was
supposed to spray him with water if he tried to o	lo so. My excitement of having a pet for a week was
rapidly turning to (7) pathy as	she continued with her long list of instructions. It wa
however, too late to $\underline{re(8)}$ e my	offer.
After two days, my friend called me terri	bly upset. I had to talk to her for ten minutes to
quiet her hyster (9) . Finally,	I understood that she had had a dream that my
house was filled with (10)de	monium and that poor BW was upset. I told her
everything was calm and that he had just been	sitting on my lap while I read. I assured her that
we were getting along exceedingly well. She	insisted that she couldn't relax until I sent photos
showing that BW was all right. I e-mailed her	a few photos and swore it was the last time I'd
cat-sit for her.	

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Pick the best definition for each underlined word using your knowledge of word parts. Circle the word part in each of the underlined words.					
a. condition of being afraid	f. money or property given by a br	ride to her husband			
b. coming	g. a temple to all gods				
c. the study of birds	h. holding back	h. holding back			
d. distance around	i. a calling; a career				
e. to bring on rapidly	j. against being with others				
2. The circumference of 3. While in Greece we vother gods. 4. The advent of the holi 5. Diana's dowry was come of the offers for starring some of the starring some of the study of the stu	the circle was hard to figure out be isited the remains of a pantheon with day season caused me to sit down a passiderable: a castle in England and is the right vocation for me. It is books in the library is inhibiting the lents have read every book in the just a phobia of flowers until she refusely of observing condors, vultures, are arts is to pick one word that uses a value of the pour match the word part to describe the pour match the word part to describe the circle was hard and season and the circle was hard to provide the circle was hard to grant the circle was hard to gra	cause I forgot the formula. th statues of Athena, Zeus, and and make some plans. \$100,000. uro won an Oscar. the students' learning. By fourth mior section. the does not enter the florist shop. and falcons at the zoo, I may have a the other words that have the same			
Set One					
1. circum-: circumnav	igate, circumvent, circumstances	a. against			
2ia: insomnia, nosta	lgia, euphoria	b. to give			
3. anti-: antipathy, ant	isocial, antidote	c. condition			
4don-, -dot-, -dow-:	donate, antidote, endow	d. around, on all sides			
5. -fer-: transfer, proli	ferate, confer	e. to bring, to carry			
Set Two					
6. -ven-, -vent-: conve	ene, intervene, advent	f. hold			
7. -voc-, -vok- : provoc	cative, advocate, invoke	g. all, everywhere			
8. -ology : zoology, bio	ology, psychology	h. to call			
9. -hab-,-hib-: habitat	, inhibition, prohibit	i. to come, to move toward			
10. pan- : pandemonium	n, panoramic, pantheon	j. the study of			

Interactive Exercise

Use the dictionary to find a word you don't know that uses each word part listed below. Write the meaning of the word part, the word, and the definition. If your dictionary has the etymology (history) of the word, see how the word part relates to the meaning, and write the etymology after the definition.

Word Part	Meaning	Word	Definition and Etymology
Example:			
-ven-	to come,	venue	the place of an event; literally,
	to move toward		
1. <i>anti-</i>			
2. circum			
3. pan			
4don			
	-		
5fer			



Word Wise

Internet Activity: For Further Study

When you get the urge to expand your vocabulary knowledge online, try visiting the sites below.

- For a list of challenging words, several of which you are learning in this text, and how many times a word has appeared in the *New York Times* in the last year with an example of the word in context, visit nytimes.com/learning/students/wordofday.
- For dictionary entries, a word of the day feature, and word-related games, give the Merriam-Webster online dictionary a look at m-w.com.
- To see a video of the Spam skit mentioned in Chapter 13, visit youtube.com. While you are there, type in a few vocabulary words (i.e., mammal or claustrophobia) to see other videos related to the words.

Enjoy exploring the Internet's many resources, but remember to watch your time online.

Match each photograph to one of the word parts below, and write the meaning of the word part. Word Visions

anti-

pan-

-don-/dot-/-dow-

-hab-/-hib-

-ia



1



2.

HINT

Marking Words When Reading

When you read for fun, it can be counterproductive to stop and look up every word you don't know—you will become frustrated with reading instead of enjoying it. As this book advocates, looking for context clues is the best way to find the meaning of an unknown word, but sometimes this method doesn't work. There are various ways of keeping track of unfamiliar words; try these methods to see which fits your style.

- Keep a piece of paper and a pen next to you, and write down the word and page number.
- Keep a piece of paper next to you, and rip it into small pieces or use sticky notes. Put a
 piece between the pages where the word you don't know is located. For added help, write
 the word on the paper.
- If the book belongs to you, circle the words you don't know and flip through the book later to find them.
- If the book belongs to you, dog-ear the page (turn the corner down) where the word you don't know is located. This method is useful when you don't have paper or a pen handy.
- Repeat the word and page number to yourself a few times. Try to connect the page number to a date to help you remember it.

When you are done reading for the day, get your dictionary and look up the words you marked. The last two methods work best if you don't read many pages before you look up the words or if there are only a few words you don't know. Using these methods will help you learn new words without damaging the fun of reading. Note: If you come across a word you don't know several times and not knowing its meaning hinders your understanding of what is going on, then it's a good idea to stop and look up the word.

Chapter 15

Review

Focus on Chapters 11-14

The following activities give you the opportunity to further interact with the vocabulary words you've been learning. By taking tests, answering questions, using visuals, doing a crossword puzzle, and working with others, you will see which words you know well and which ones need additional study.

Self-Tests

10 4.8 Match each term with its synonym in Set One and its antonym in Set Two.

Synony	yms	
Set One		
с 	1. impose	a. end
	2. decipher	b. decode
	3. defraud	c. assist
====	4. moratorium	d. force
	5. facilitate	e. cheat
Antony	yms	
Set Two		
 6	6. advocate	f. firm
 s	7. lax	g. retreat
	8. circumspection	h. opponent
	9. impede	i. assist
	10. encroachment	j. carelessness

	Cuc	h word or phrase o	A Total				
	to	on	face the	of	a response	progress	
	1.	It is important to on it in a research		<i>ity</i>	a Web sit	e before you use t	the information
	2.	The school put a during classes.	moratorium		_ cell phone use	because students	were texting
	3.	Constant arguing downtown.	at City Hall cor	ntinues to imp	ede	on the plans	s to redevelop
	4.	Ernesto <i>adheres</i> the afternoon.		a strict stu	dy plan of an hou	r every day from f	four to five in
	5.	I pounded on the elicit	_		en times, and shou use.	ted for ten minute	s, but I couldn't
	6.	After forty job in	nterviews, I am u	incertain whe	ther I can	ordea	d of another one.
5	Fill	in the missing mea	ning for the unde	erlined word p	art.		
	aro	und	hold	the study of	call	to believe	all
	а ре	erson who	to turn				
	1.				eucalypt	us trees because tl	he animals eat
	2	the leaves of the			ter hiding "treasu	res" around the l	iving room for
	2.		•	•	and head back		•
	3.	I consider mysel works to protect		<u>ist</u> ; I am	car	es about the envir	onment and
	4.				nentary schools. I d let them know v		tant issue.
	5.	I thought it wise marriage.			I spoke about man	•	
	6.	I love my zoolog	gy class. I am fin	ding	animal	s to be a fascinati	ng subject.
	7.	It seems to me the			a better chance of t or vegetables.	survival since the	y can eat
	_	The man's credi					

him when he didn't know that Tallahassee is the capital.

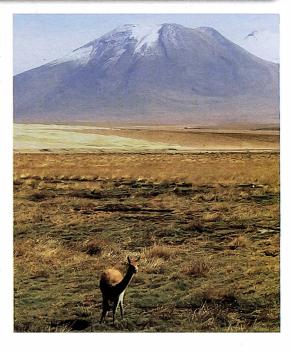
6 Finish the story using the vocabulary words below. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

surpass lax credibility nurture ordeal zoology potential innate habitat decipher

In South America

I was excited when my parents announced that we were taking a trip to Chile and Peru. They said they felt I had the (1) _______ to be an archeologist or historian. They wanted to (2) ______ my interests in both areas by exposing me to ancient cultures and historic sites. My usual summer (3) ______ was the couch in front of the television, so this was going to be an exciting adventure. My parents had carefully checked out the (4) ______ of the tour operator, so we knew our travel arrangements would be handled well. I had been (5) _____ with my Spanish lessons in high school, so I was a bit confused when we got to the airport in Santiago, Chile. I was,



however, able to 60 the departure board and find our flight to the Atacama Desert. I was also able to order us each a café con leche.

We live on the coast in Oregon, so I was excited to see the desert. Parts of the Atacama Desert have never received recorded rainfall. It is the driest desert in the world. One of our daytrips was to the geysers at El Tatio. To avert any possible effects of altitude sickness (we would be at 14,000 feet), we ate a light dinner the evening before the trip. The biggest (7) ______ of the whole vacation for me was getting up at 4 a.m. and then trying to catch more sleep on the bumpy ride to the geysers. We arrived at 7 a.m., which our guide said was the best time to see the geysers. On the way back, we saw flamingos, llamas, and a beautiful guanaco. I was especially thrilled to see the guanaco. While I was admiring it, my mother remembered that I had a(n) (8) ______ skill with animals. As a kid, I befriended every dog and cat in our neighborhood. My parents decided to add ______ to the areas I might major in.

I didn't think it was possible but the trip went on to (10) my expectations.

Other highlights were seeing the remains of mummified people, visiting the poet Pablo Neruda's house, and exploring the ruins at Machu Picchu. It was a summer filled with adventure. And my parents were right: the trip did develop in me a desire to study archeology, though I haven't ruled out zoology.

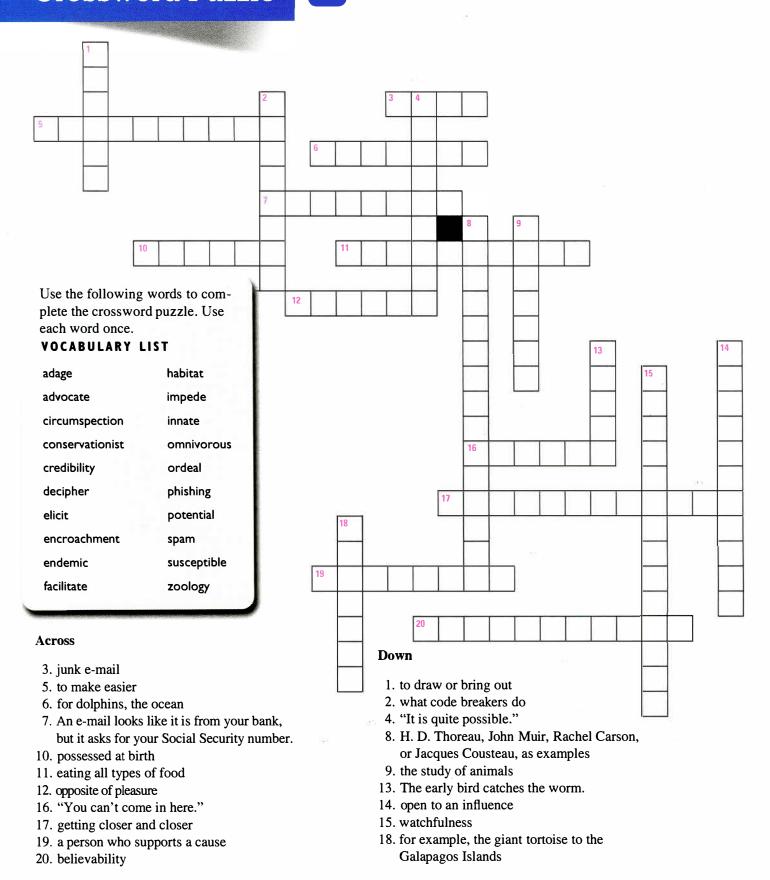
Interactive Exercise

-	-			-
W	и	\neg	- 0	1
100	5	J	-	

Answer the following questions to further test your understanding of the vocabulary words.

1.	What is one thing society should put a moratorium on?
2.	List four foods that would illustrate what an omnivorous person might eat.
3.	What can you do to surpass your goals for a course?
4.	What would a friend have to do to destroy his or her credibility with you?
5.	What are two things you are susceptible to?
6.	Name two mammals you like.
7.	What is one way you can protect yourself from phishing?
8.	What are two goals you adhere to?
9.	What are two rules your parents imposed on you as a child?
0.	What would you want to check the validity of before making a decision on whether to buy it or to take action on it?

Word Visions Person, Place, or Thing LO 6 Use the three photos to write two sentences about each person, place, and thing. Use at least one of the vocabulary words below in each sentence. In total, you will use at least six different vocabulary words from the list. VOCABULARY LIST adhere impose potential nurture surpass encroachment endemic avert conservationist mammal defraud adage lax spam validity 2.



106

CHAPTER 15 Review

Test-Taking Strategies

Of course, studying is essential to do well on a test, but for some people that isn't enough to ease the stress that testing can bring. A few strategies may help you deal with test anxiety. A healthy body leads to a good test-taking experience, so get a good night's rest, and eat a healthy breakfast, lunch, or dinner before the exam. Exercise before the exam. Take a walk or do some stretching to help you relax. When you get to the classroom, take a few deep breaths and visualize yourself in a soothing spot such as hiking in a forest or taking a bath. Also picture yourself as being successful at the test; don't focus on any negatives. Being a bit nervous can help during a test by keeping you alert, but too much stress can ruin even the most prepared student's chances of success. If test anxiety becomes a serious problem for you, contact your college's counseling center for advice.

Mix It Up



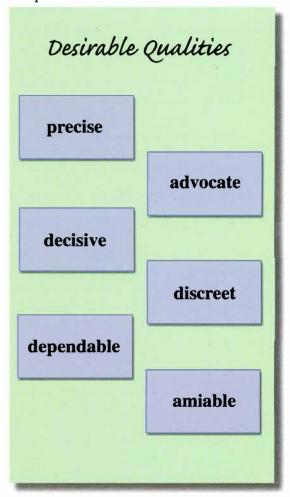
LO 4,7,8 Category Race

Get together with a dozen classmates or so and form three to four teams. Each team needs a set of flash cards for the words to be studied and a blank sheet of paper. Each team thinks of a category, writes it on the top of the sheet of paper, and places flash cards that fit in that category underneath the heading. Alternatively, you can write the words on the paper. After ten minutes, call time. Each group reads its category and words aloud. There may be some disagreement on whether a word fits the category; discuss the word and its meanings to decide these issues. The team that supplies the most words wins. Another way to play is to give each team the same category and seven minutes to record its words. You can also do this activity with each person making his or her own category list. If you do it individually, you can compete with just three or four people.

Possible categories:

- 1. travel
- 2. sports
- 3. health-related
- 4. history
- 5. love-life
- 6. crime-related
- 7. business-related
- 8. undesirable qualities

Sample sheet:



Chapter 16

English

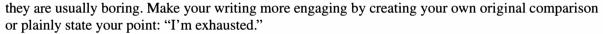
Writing Tips

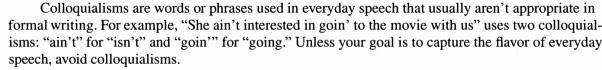
When writing for school, work, or personal use, here are a few points to keep in mind that will make your writing more effective and interesting.

Generally Avoid

The **euphemism**, **cliché**, and **colloquialism** are best avoided in formal writing. Euphemisms are replacement words used for terms that are considered unpleasant. You may have heard a small house called cozy by a real-estate agent or "passed away" used to describe the sad situation of death. You usually want to avoid euphemisms because they tend to hide information or distort a situation.

Clichés, overused phrases, should be avoided because they can make your writing as dead as a doornail. They are handy in speech because they easily convey an idea: "I'm going to sleep like a log after today's hike." In writing, however,







Introduce an **acronym** properly. If you refer to a CD, your readers may initially be **bewildered** if they are thinking of a compact disc and you mean a certificate of deposit. To use an acronym, first write the full name followed by the acronym in parentheses, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Now you can use the acronym throughout your paper, and the reader will know what you are referring to.

Watch your use of **homonyms**. Pay attention when you use words that sound alike, and are sometimes spelled alike, but have different meanings, such as which and witch. **Scrutinize** your writing for homonym errors, and if you often mix up certain homonyms, carefully proofread for those.

30 Think Carefully About

Consider the words you use; you want to be **concise** while still giving enough information to convey your point. During the revision phase, look for wordiness. For example, in "Mary is a loud and noisy woman," *loud* and *noisy* mean the same thing, so only one of the words is needed, and Mary's name indicates she is a woman. The revised "Mary is loud" is more powerful.

Also learn how much your reader wants you to cover. Does your boss want a **synopsis** of the meeting or a detailed account? You will likely not appreciate the **irony** when you have stayed up all night writing a ten-page report on a sales call to find your boss the next day praising the 200-word summary a colleague wrote in half an hour.



35

Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 108, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 113. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

a commonplace expression the substitution of a mild expression for one considered harsh a word or abbreviation formed from initial letters an expression used in informal language confused
□ 1. euphemism (line 5) □ 2. cliché (line 5) □ 3. colloquialism (line 5) □ 4. acronym (line 23) □ 5. bewildered (line 23) Set Two
brief two or more words that have the same sound but differ in meaning a summary to examine carefully a clash between what is expected to happen and what really does
 □ 6. homonyms (line 27)

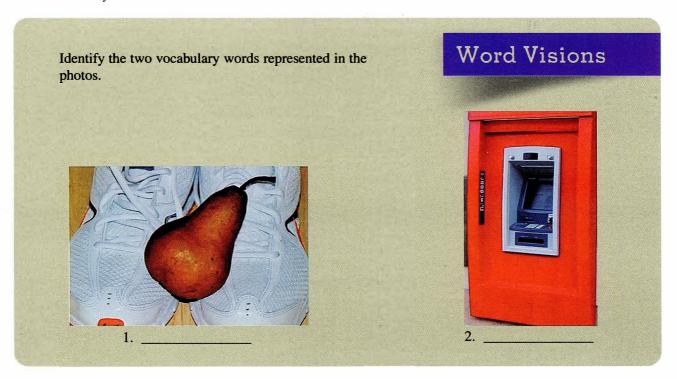
Self-Tests

1 Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1. When writing you should avoid using (clichés, acronyms) because they make your writing as dull as dirt.
- 2. I gave the judge a (concise, cliché) history of my problems with the store; I thought all the details would bore him.
- 3. I gave my friend a (colloquialism, synopsis) of a five-hundred-page book in two minutes.
- 4. Computers have introduced several new (colloquialisms, acronyms) into our language, such as HTML and URL.
- 5. My cousin always departs using the (euphemism, colloquialism) "outta here."
- 6. The (irony, synopsis) was obvious when my brother said, "Beautiful day for a picnic," as we looked out at the rain-soaked street.



- 7. I always (bewilder, scrutinize) my credit card bill each month to make sure I haven't been overcharged.
- 8. It is important to be aware of (homonyms, euphemisms) because they can be used to mislead people; for example, instead of going to war, a country may be involved in "a military action."
- 9. I was (scrutinized, bewildered) by my son's note that he was going to pick up his dad at the airport. His dad was out front mowing the lawn.
- 10. It is important to double-check your writing for (homonym, irony) errors, such as *their, there,* and *they're*.



- 2 Put a T for true or F for false next to each sentence.
 - _____ 1. Acronyms are popular with computer users.
 - 2. "Cool as a cucumber" is a cliché.
 - 3. Fair (a carnival) and fair (reasonable) are homonyms.
 - _____ 4. Knowing the best way to get to the museum would show that the person is bewildered.
 - 5. If it is snowing and your friend says, "It sure is cold," his statement is an example of irony.
 - 6. "Powder room" and "comfort station" could be considered euphemisms for the bathroom.
 - 7. It is a good idea to use colloquialisms in your college papers.
 - 2. Talking to your friend for three hour's about last night's date would be giving her a concise version.
 - 9. When your boss looks over your five-page report in two minutes, he has really scrutinized it.
 - 10. A synopsis of an article should take less time to read than the original.

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3 Match each word below to the appropriate example.

VOCABULARY LIST

acronyms homonyms bewilder synopsis clichés
concise euphemisms irony scrutinize colloquialism

1.	I see that this hem you just sewed is missing three stitches.
2.	I thought my friends were planning a surprise party for me; instead, they completely forgot my birthday
3.	patience and patients
4.	I could go for a hamburger for lunch
5.	"Tell me about the party." "It was a huge success."
6.	fit for a king, the greatest thing since sliced bread
7.	let go, dismissed, made redundant, outplaced
8.	ATM, NASA, ASAP, WWW
9.	The story is about a girl who goes to a house and tries three bowls of porridge. One is too hot, one is too cold, and the other is just right. While she is napping, the bears that live in the house come home, and she runs away
10.	Why are there golf balls all over the kitchen floor?

Word Wise

Context Clue Mini-Lesson 4

This lesson uses the general meaning of a sentence or passage to help you understand the meaning of the underlined words. In the paragraph below, circle any words that give you clues to the meaning. Then write your own definitions of the underlined words on the lines next to the words that follow the paragraph.

Though I only heard a <u>snippet</u> of my parents' conversation as I walked past their room, it was enough for me to know that I had to leave. They always tried to <u>coddle</u> me, but I was ready to go away to college, and they weren't going to stop me. I would <u>spurn</u> their offer to pay for all of my college expenses if I stayed at home. Though the route to my independence might be <u>tortuous</u>, I was willing to face the challenges to show my parents that I was becoming an adult. I would apply to colleges across the country and look for a job tomorrow.

Your Definition

1.	Snippet	
2.	Coddle	
3.	Spurn	
4.	Tortuous	

Interactive Exercise

Practice using the vocabulary words by completing the following activities.

1.	What are two acronyms used on your campus?
2.	Name something that bewilders you.
3.	List two sets of homonyms you often use.
4.	Sometimes clichés contradict each other. What cliché is the opposite of "Too many cooks spoil the broth"?
5.	Give an example of a colloquialism you often use.
6.	Euphemisms are popular for "used" items, such as the term <i>preowned automobile</i> . List two other euphemisms for used goods.
7.	List two things you would want to scrutinize before buying.
8.	Write a synopsis of a movie you like.
9.	Give an example of a statement you might make to a friend that would show irony.
10.	Give a concise recounting of your activities yesterday.

HINT

A World of Words

Keep your eyes open for new words. You will certainly encounter new words in the textbooks you read and in the lectures your professors give, but new words can be found everywhere. Don't turn off your learning when you leave the classroom. When you see a new word in the newspaper, on the Internet, or any other place, use the strategies you have learned in this book: Look for context clues around the new word, try to predict the meaning, and check the dictionary if you aren't sure of the meaning. No matter where you are or at what age you may be, your vocabulary can continue to grow.

Word I	ist		
acronym [ak'rə nim']	n. a word or abbreviation formed from the initial letters or groups of letters of the words in a name or phrase	euphemism [yoo' fə miz' əm] homonym [hom' ə nim', hō' mə-]	 n. the substitution of a mild or vague expression for one considered harsh n. one of two or more words that have the same sound and sometimes the same spelling but differ in meaning
bewilder [bi wil' dər]	v. to confuse, baffle, or puzzle	irony [i' rə nē, i' ər-]	n. 1. a clash between what is expected to happen and what really does,
cliché [klē shā']	n. a commonplace or over- used expression or idea		often used humorously in literature 2. the use of words to state the opposite of their precise meaning
colloquialism [kə lō' kwē ə liz' əm]	n. an expression used in conversational or informal language, not usually appropriate for formal writing	scrutinize [skroot' n iz]	v. to examine carefully, especially look- ing for errors; to inspect
concise [kən sīs']	adj. expressing much in a few words; brief	synopsis [si nop' sis]	n. a brief statement that gives a general idea; a summary

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
·		
		* ,

Chapter 17

Political Science

Politics Overseas

June 23

I am so glad I signed up for this summer program! Visiting different countries to learn about their political systems is proving to be one of the most exciting things I have ever done. It is our third day in England, and today we learned more about the constitutional monarchy system and Britair's royalty. I hadn't realized that the king or queen is a figurehead who doesn't have any real power. The monarchy has been losing power since 1215 when King John was forced by the nobles to sign the Magna Carta, which guarenteed more rights to the people. Still, if a king or queen has enough charisma, he or she can have an influence on the country. Queen Elizabeth II seems to be popular with most of the people I've met. Queen Victoria was also admired. The British Empire reached its zenith during her reign from 1837 to 1901. She ruled for 64 years, the longest of any monarch. She really strengthened Britain's power by marrying her nine children to various royal families in Europe, including those in Denmark, Russia, and

Germany. During her reign, the British realm covered almost one quarter of the planet. Britain ruled over India, Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, several areas in Africa, some Caribbean islands, and other small islands such as Fiji. The saying "The sun never sets on the British

Empire" was definitely true during her reign.



We have been in Africa for almost two weeks, and it has been enlightening. I am happy to note that there are several efforts to fix the problems the continent has been facing. The cacao farms we visited in Ghana are now dealing with fair trade organizations that pay the people enough so that they can earn a reasonable living. The preserves we traveled through in Rwanda are employing local people as conservationists and working to protect endangered animals like the mountain gorilla. And we witnessed the success of Nobel prize winner Wangari Maathai's tree-planting campaign to reforest Kenya. Still, there are the problems of AIDS, poverty, and corrupt governments that leave people at risk for

attended a political rally in an unstable country before the impending election on Friday. With only three days before the election, the current regime seems worried. A plot to depose the corrupt president failed last year. As we drove around, I saw that the country's infrastructure—roads, bridges, pipelines—is falling apart. And from what I've heard in the streets, the government doesn't care. We are leaving on Thursday because problems are expected if the president wins reelection. I hear that he is bribing people to vote for him and that the votes won't be counted by an impartial group. If he does win, rumors are that a coup may be staged by the opposition. 35 It will be hard to wrest control of the country from the president, but the people might be angry enough to do it. It would be exciting to stay and see what happens, but I understand the college's concern for our safety.

Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 114, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 119. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

	chai the		a person in a position of leadership who has no real power about to happen an empire
		1.	figurehead (line 6)
		2.	charisma (line 9)
		3.	zenith (line 11)
		4.	realm (line 15)
		5.	impending (line 30)
	_		
	Se	t Tw	70
	four	ndatio	ons countries depend on to remove from an important position government
	to t	ake t	hrough force overthrow of the government
Manager 1		_	
			regime (line 31)
		7.	depose (line 31)
		8.	infrastructure (line 32)
		9.	coup (line 35)
		10.	wrest (line 36)
Self	-Te	sts	
1	Put	a T f	or true or F for false next to each sentence.
	_	_	1. The Orpilla family has an impending vacation—the couple plan to travel to Europe when they retire in twenty years.
	2	-15	2. A king who makes sure his people are well fed and educated is one the public would want to depose.
	-	_	3. A person usually reaches the zenith of his or her career the second day on a job.
	_		4. An interest in the stars could lead someone into the realm of astronomy.
	-	_	5. You can often wrest the meaning from a story if you think carefully about it.
			6. Most notable leaders possess charisma (e.g., Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gandhi, Cleopatra).
	-	-	7. There have been three coups in the last ten years in the United States.
	_	_	8. A regime that doesn't care if most of its people are poor would be called kind.
	-	_	9. Being a figurehead would likely frustrate a person who wanted to make real changes in an organization.

_ 10. To make sure a city's infrastructure does not fall apart, it should be checked regularly.

4 Mate	h each vocabulary word w	rith its synonym in Set	One and its antony	m in Set Iwo.	
Sy	nonyms				
Set	One				
-	1. charisma	a. territory			
	2. infrastructure	b. allure	at.		
	3. regime	c. extract	a		
9	4. wrest	d. government			
<u>-</u>	5. realm	e. foundation			
Ar	atonyms				
Set	Two				
	6. impending	f. install			
-	7. figurehead	g. peace			
	8. coup	h. lowest			
-	9. zenith	i. distant			
8-	10. depose	j. organizer			
Q E:II :			ud 1 laa aaabaud		
	n each blank with the appr	opriate vocabulary wo	rd. Use each word	once.	
		opriate vocabulary wo charisma	rd. Use each word	once. zenith	
VOCAI	BULARY LIST				
regime depose 1. 2.	infrastructure wrest The board decided it was	charisma figurehead finally time to resident of the acting like a king of sports, Venus Michelle Kwan, and asidered among the iology midterm is ven't opened the text-	realm impending	zenith coup d'etat	

6.	Despite the financial scandal, the mayor was elected to another term because of his
7.	The children tried to control of the company from their father when they felt
	his mental health was failing.
8.	Although Gavin was a union representative, he was just a(n) He had no real
	power.
9.	The government changed hands overnight in a sudden political
10.	The actor felt he had reached the of his career after he won an Academy
	Award

Word Wise

Collocations

I am *bewildered by* Tatiana's actions. She is usually a smart woman, but lately she has been doing dumb things like forgetting to put gas in her car and replying to suspicious e-mails. (Chapter 16)

The *charismatic leader* persuaded the people to revolt against the *military regime* and start a democracy. (Chapter 17)

It is within the *realm of possibility* to fix our city's *crumbling infrastructure* if our taxes are used wisely. Our roads, pipes, and bridges have not been properly maintained for years. (Chapter 17)



Word Pairs

Zenith/Nadir: Zenith (Chapter 17) means "the highest point," while nadir means "the lowest point." Helen felt she had reached the zenith of her professional life when she was awarded a Nobel Prize. It was a far cry from the nadir when she was an alcoholic living on the streets.

Connotations and Denotations

Charisma (Chapter 17): denotation—"special quality of leadership that inspires devotion." Who do you picture as a charismatic leader? People often see the word as applying to leaders such as John F. Kennedy, Nelson Mandela, and Eleanor Roosevelt (normally considered good people fighting for worthy causes). When someone is said to have charisma, it is generally considered a positive trait; however, the word can equally apply to Adolph Hitler, who is usually not highly regarded as a person. Yet Hitler had the ability to inspire the devotion of thousands of people, which fits the denotation of charisma.

Interesting Etymologies

Figurehead (Chapter 17) comes from the ornamental figureheads found on the front of sailing ships. These decorative figures (often of women's heads or upper bodies) did not serve any purpose in the operation of the ship, leading to the definition of figurehead as "a person in a position of leadership who has no real power."

Interactive Version: Imagine it is election time. Complete the sentence starters to reflect messages you might read on signs or in fliers, or hear on television or at rallies. Use at least one vocabulary word in each sentence, and try to use all ten words in total. Add word endings (i.e., -s, -ed) as needed.

EXAMPLE: The time is ripe for <u>a candidate who is more</u> than a figurehead!

1.	Our city needs	
	0.01 010) 1100 00	

- 2. It is time that _____
- 3. Vote to
- 4. Our candidate —
- 5. This election means
- J. This election means
- 6. Join us
- 7. Your vote

Word Visions

- 8. Without a new leader _____
- 9. With change comes_____
- 10. Democracy means _

Word Part Reminder

Below are a few exercises to help you review the word parts you have been learning. Fill in the missing word part from the list, and circle the meaning of the word part found in each sentence. Try to complete the questions without returning to the Word Parts chapter, but if you get stuck, look back at Chapter 14.

am don mit ia

- 1. I need to contact my sister, and I think the fastest way to trans_____ my news is to send her a text message.
- 2. If Hiro is willing to give me a break and par_____ my bad mood last night, I promise I will be a better house guest.
- 3. I am in love with my new car. I am so en_____ored of it that I slept in it last night.
- 4. Luckily, my husband's condition isn't serious. He usually only experiences insomn______ when he is really stressed at work.

charisma	n. a special quality of	infrastructure	n. 1. foundations countries
[kə riz' mə]	leadership that inspires devotion; charm; allure	[in' frə struk' chər]	depend on, such as roads and power plants
coup or coup d'etat [koo] [koo' dā tā']	n. overthrow of the government; revolt		the basic features of an organization
depose [di pōz ']	v. to remove from an important position or office; to dethrone	realm [relm]	n. 1. a territory ruled by a king or queen; an empire2. an area of interest, knowledge, or activity
figurehead [fig ' yər hed']	n. a person in a position of leadership who has no real power	regime [ri zhēm', rā-]	n. government; period of time that a person or political system is in power
impending [im pen'ding]	adj. 1. about to happen; in the near future; approaching	wrest [rest]	v. to extract or take through force or continuous effort
	2. threatening; looming	zenith [zē' nith]	n. the highest point; the peak;the top

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Definition	Your Sentence
	_
(a - \$\tilde{\Delta}\$)	

Business

Making It on Your Own

Succeeding in Business

Do you have what it takes to be an **entrepreneur**? Do you have an idea for a product people must have? Do you have a skill you have wanted to turn into a business? Starting your own business **venture** can be hard work but also extremely rewarding. The Business Department is starting a series of classes on how to run a successful business. Whatever you specialize in doing—baking, writing, working with computers—can now make you money. Those who are brave enough to face the problems of running a business will also find the rewards of being one's own boss.

The following are some of the most **prominent** traits found amongst entrepreneurs. Do you have a **propensity** for any of these important traits?

Passion. A major **asset** to starting your own business is being excited about your product or service. If you don't love it, how do you expect other people to? You need to be willing to proclaim your jewelry creations the most beautiful or your dog-training skills the greatest.

Determination. The biggest **liability** a business owner can have is a lack of drive. You have to find the way to succeed when things aren't going your way. On the first day Debbie Fields opened her cookie store, no one had come in by noon. She didn't give up! She put a batch of her cookies on a tray and walked outside to distribute them to people walking by. People loved them and followed her back to the store. From there the Mrs. Fields cookie empire grew.

Flexibility. When running a business, you will need to modify

your plans as everything will not always go your way. Even finding your **niche** in a business calls for flexible thinking. Reed Hastings was upset when he returned his videos to a store and was told he owed \$40 in late fees. Angry about the fees, Hastings decided there should be a better system. The idea for Netflix was born. Hastings found a special place in the crowded world of video rentals because he saw a need that others were not meeting. Hastings used his degree in computer science to create a system that allows people to rent videos for a flat monthly fee with no late charges using their computers.

Humor. If you are a **jovial** person, you can cope with the stress of running a business. If you always get angry or upset, your problems are only going to **proliferate**. If you can keep your sense of humor, your problems will not grow to unmanageable proportions. You will be working with people who are your employees or clients, and they will want to deal with a friendly and cheerful person.

If these traits fit you, sign up for the courses in the Succeeding in Business program. Among other skills, learn important business terminology, how to create a marketing plan, and ways to deal with legal issues.

Call (326) 555-3579 today to get a catalogue of the course offerings.

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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 120, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 125. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

a leaning	a business enterprise a desirable thing leading one who assumes the risks of a business
1 .	entrepreneur (line 1)
2 .	venture (line 3)
3 .	prominent (line 8)
4.	propensity (line 9)
	asset (line 10)
Set Tw	70 at
to chang	e the form of to grow cheerful an appropriate place a disadvantage
a 6.	liability (line 15)
7.	modify (line 23)
3 .	niche (line 24)
9 .	jovial (line 31)
1 0.	proliferate (line 32)

Self-Tests

Circle the correct meaning of each vocabulary word.

1. asset:	a worthless thing	a desirable thing
2. jovial:	cheerful	sad
3. niche:	a lobby	a recess
4. proliferate:	to decrease	to increase
5. propensity:	a preference	indifference
6. venture:	to fear	to brave
7. entrepreneur:	business person	clerk
8. prominent:	unimportant	notable
9. liability:	a disadvantage	an advantage
10. modify:	vary	steady

2 Use the vocabulary words to finish the students' statements about why they are taking classes in the Succeeding in Business program.

Set One

١	0	C	A	B	U	L	A	R	Υ	LI	S	T

ropensity	entrepreneur	venture	niche	modify
shop, and my eight years str ing for a profi in the busines signs for cook (4) Whatever they	for baking. My gramother won the county far aight. Now I want to (2)t. I think I have discovered as: cookies for every holidaties from Arbor Day to Va my cookies for a copy want, I can make. I have a good (5) ing business.	andfather owned a donutric pie-baking contest for into bate d my (3) ay. I have recipes and de lentine's Day. I can ever client's special occasion as a passion for cooking, see a pas	k- 	
OCABULARY I	LIST liability jovi	al prominer	nt proli	ferate
start a pet-sitt moment's not the (8) hoping my cli mals. The onl	person. ing business. My greatest ice. I want to learn how to locations arou ents will (9) y (10) I want to leave, but I can be seen to leave.	is make flyers that will can not town to distribute the, and then I can hire can see is that sometime	my flexibility. I can atch a person's atter em so I can get the i e my brother. He is	n take on a job at a ntion and find out most exposure. I am also great with ani-
Set One 1. surfboard 2. embezzle 3. cancel:e 4. ASAP:a	complete the analogies. See I: water :: vase : Ir: defrauds :: Irase :: alter : Icronym :: a sea voyage : Icronefit :: a broken leg :	: invests	VOCABULARY entrepreneur liability venture	· ·

Set Two

6. banana : fruit :: a college degree : ______

7. athlete : fit :: governor : ______

8. in a traffic jam: angry:: at a party:

9. pardon: forgive:: tendency:_____

10. humble : proud :: _____ : decline

VOCABULARY LIST

jovial

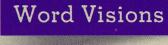
asset

proliferate

prominent

propensity

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the drawings.









Word Wise

Collocations

After her business partner left town, Tammy knew it was time to venture out on her own, but she was still nervous about what she would encounter. (Chapter 18)

We will display the family portrait in a prominent place in our new house: right over the fireplace. (Chapter 18)

Word Pairs

Asset/Liability: Asset (Chapter 18) means "a desirable thing or quality," and liability (Chapter 18) means "a disadvantage; an undesirable thing." Reynaldo's greatest asset is his friendliness; he can charm anyone. His greatest liability is his stubbornness; he won't change his mind even when he knows he is wrong.

Interesting Etymologies

Jovial (Chapter 18) comes from the Latin Jovialis, "of Jupiter." Jupiter was the Roman god of the sky. According to astrological beliefs, those born under the sign of Jupiter were supposed to be happy people, so jovial came to mean "merry; good-humored."

Niche (Chapter 18) comes from the Latin nidus "nest." Or it may come from the Italian nicchio "seashell," which became nicchia "nook" and eventually niche in French. Today a niche has two meanings: "a recess in a wall for a decorative object," which serves as a nest for the object; and "a suitable place or position," which is what that recess in the wall was supposed to serve as.

Interactive Exercise

Imagine that you have decided to become an entrepreneur. Make a brief business plan by answering the following questions.

1. Name of your business venture.

2. What does your company do or make? What is your niche in the marketplace?

3. What are two qualities you have a propensity for that would make you a successful entrepreneur?

4. List two qualities that would be a big asset for your employees to have.

5. Is it important that your employees be jovial? How often will they be interacting with the public?

6. List two qualities that would be a liability for your employees to have.

7. What can you do to make your business prominent in your community?

Conversation Starters

An excellent way to review the vocabulary words and help to make them your own is to use them when you are speaking. Gather three to five friends or classmates, and use one or more of the conversation starters below. Before you begin talking, have each person write down six of the vocabulary words he or she will use during the conversation. Share your lists with each other to check that you did not all pick the same six words. Try to cover all of the words you want to study, whether you are reviewing one, two, or more chapters.

- 1. What do you like and dislike about writing?
- 2. How important do you think it is for people to be involved in politics? Do you vote?

8. What might you have to modify if your profits don't proliferate as you expected?

3. What kind of business would you like to start? Do you think you will ever do so?

Word List n. a desirable thing or quality proliferate v. to increase in number; spread asset [prə lif' ə rāt'] [as' et] rapidly; to grow entrepreneur n, one who assumes the risks prominent adj. well known; leading; notable [prom' a nant] [än' trə prə nûr'] of a business or enterprise jovial adj. merry; good-humored; propensity n. a tendency; a leaning; a [jō' vē əl] cheerful [prə pen' si tē] preference liability n. a disadvantage; an venture n. a business enterprise; an [li' ə bil' i tē] undesirable thing [ven' chər] undertaking involving risk modify v. to change the form of; to vary; v. to brave; to take the risk of [mod' ə fi'] to alter partially niche n. 1. an appropriate place or [nich] position 2. a recess in a wall for a statue or other decorative object

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
1.		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Chapter 19

Review

Focus on Chapters 16-18

The following activities give you the opportunity to further interact with the vocabulary words you've been learning. By taking tests, answering questions, using visuals, doing a crossword puzzle, and working with others, you will see which words you know well and which ones need additional study.

Self-Tests

LO 4,8 Match each term with its synonym in Set One and its antonym in Set Two.

Synonyms Set One 1. scrutinize a. summary 2. charisma b. inspect 3. asset c. charm 4. synopsis d. leaning 5. propensity e. advantage Antonyms **Set Two** f. explain 6. jovial 7. bewilder g. lengthy 8. wrest h. install 9. concise i. sad 10. depose j. restore

LO 1 2	Picl	the word that best co	ompletes each sentenc	e.			
	1.	Kate had to	her exercise plans when the pool was closed for cleaning.				
		a. depose	b. modify	c. bewilder	d. wrest		
	2.			my friend said, "I'm g really get any enjoyme	going to have fun at the dentist ent out of the visit.		
		a. regime	b. irony	c. propensity	d. charisma		
	3.			ing large ceramic pots	after he noticed that his ots.		
		a. homonym	b. propensity	c. zenith	d. niche		
	4.				n't think it is a disadvantage to and then making one for the		
		a. liability	b. cliché	c. coup	d. figurehead		
	5.	The during his term.	of the last college	president was so disor	ganized that several people quit		
		a. venture	b. propensity	c. regime	d. euphemism		
	6.		DNF o much I just could no	_	e end of the race, but my left		
		a. acronym	b. entrepreneur	c. realm	d. asset		
	7.	Bridges are an importance lakes.	rtant part of the	for cities	that are located near rivers or		
		a. liability	b. irony	c. infrastructure	d. figurehead		
	8.	I try to avoid using _ "gonna" slips in.	in 1	my college papers, but	occasionally a word like		
		a. niches	b. homonyms	c. regimes	d. colloquialisms		
LO 1 3	Dial	the vessbuleny word	that hast completes th	ne sentence. Use each w	word once		
pro	oper	isity figureh	nead entrep	oreneur cou	homonym		
	1.	The military staged was another revolt.	a,	but their regime only l	asted eight months before there		
			•	the most trouble is hed			
	3. The enjoyed watching her company's growth—from her garage to a new office building downtown.						
	4.	There is a(n) it is due.	among st	cudents to put off writing	ng a paper until the day before		
	5.	-	was only ae title of vice presider	_	rith the real power was his		

 $\frac{4}{3}$ Complete the following sentences that illustrate collocations. The rest of the collocation is in italics. Use each word once. bewildered regime venture infrastructure realm prominent 1. I told my children that if they did well in school this spring a trip to Disneyland was in the _ of possibility. 2. I was afraid to out on my own when I first went to school in Madrid, but as my Spanish got better, I felt more confident about visiting places alone. 3. The widespread cruelty of the dictator made the country ripe to be taken over by a military 4. I was by Sid's actions. He is usually such a calm man, but lately he has been acting extremely nervous. 5. My mother was so proud of my first place in the statewide spelling bee that she put my trophy in a _____place—on the mantel right next to Grandma's ashes. 6. If we don't do something about the *crumbling* in this state, we can expect to see several accidents due to bridges and roads collapsing. 5 Fill in the missing word part, and circle the meaning of the word part found in each sentence. Use one of the word parts twice. vent fer pend cis ify ism pens 1. To make the seven o'clock movie we are going to have to mod our dinner plans. 2. I only had time to give a con_____e report on what happened at the morning meeting. I had to cut my report short because of an emergency in the marketing department. 3. The number of visitors continues to proli_ ____ate each month. Our campaign to bring more people to town by having varied weekend festivals has really worked.

move toward opening two more bakeries in the area by getting my name before the public.

"y'all," but this practice has diminished quite a bit during the six years he has lived in Vermont.

8. When a person uses a euphem_____, the action may help him or her cope with a dif-

three years, and I am afraid the dentist is going to discover a cavity.

6. When my friend moved here from the South, he often used the colloquial

the morning is hurting her school work.

ficult situation, such as death or an illness.

ure, a donut cart at the Saturday farmer's market, will help me to

_ing visit to the dentist has been weighing on my mind. I haven't been in

ity to hang out at dance clubs nearly every night until two or three in

irony

impending

realm

acronym

assets

scrutinize

liability

niches

zenith

cliché

Beyond the Garden Gate

I awoke as the (1) ______ goes feeling as fresh as a daisy. Then I remembered the (2) _____ garden tour. I wasn't sure why I had agreed to let GAB into my (3) ______. Really GAB was the perfect (4) ______ for the Garden Around Back club.

Most of the members did more talking than gardening.

I was sure they were going to (5) ______ every inch of my garden and find fault with my flowers, gazebo, and waterfall. I had several (6) ______ in the walls around my yard where I put pots filled with cut flowers. I thought they were one of the (7) ______ that made my garden special. Now I was wondering if others would see them as a(n) (8) ______. I was so

worried about people's reactions to my garden that the day before the event I almost called to cancel, but I had promised to be part of the tour, and it was too late to back out.

The big day arrived, and the weather was wonderful. The flowers looked spectacular. People started arriving early in the morning and continued streaming through all day. And the great (9) is that everyone was so friendly and complimentary about every part of the garden. Several people told me they wished they could grow lilies like mine. Instead of being the dreadful day I had imagined, it might well be the (10) of my time as a gardener.





Interactive Exercise

1.	What two behaviors would a ruler have to exhibit to stimulate people to depose him or her?
2.	What are two prominent challenges in your life right now?
3.	Which cliché do you often find yourself using? Why do you think that is?
4.	Under what conditions do you think a company would hire someone as a figurehead instead letting the person have real control?
5.	Name three people you consider charismatic leaders from any time period.
6.	What are two reasons a person's problems might proliferate?
7.	What kind of reading material would someone have to wrest out of your hands?
8.	List two euphemisms you have used or encountered.
9.	What are two business ventures that you would be interested in pursuing as an entrepreneur
10.	Give a synopsis of a book or story you have enjoyed reading.

LO 6

Associations

Use four words from the list below to write four sentences that compare or contrast the two photographs.

Write the words you want to use on the middle lines. This exercise calls on your critical- and creative-thinking skills to make associations between the photos and words.

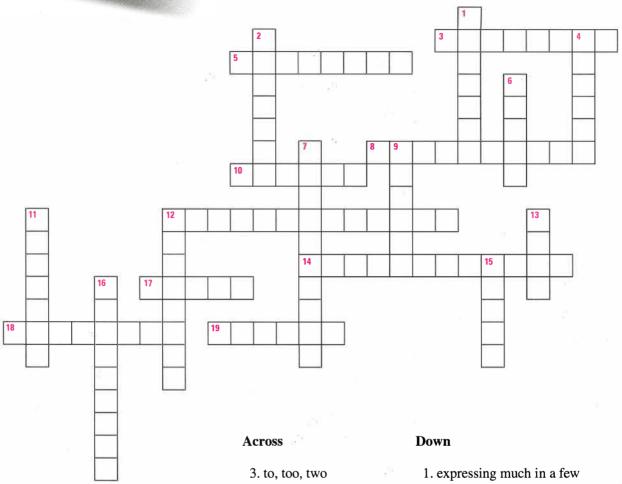




Examples: Cities and houses both have infrastructures that need to be maintained and periodically updated. (Comparison)

The town features a prominent tower, while the house looks humble. (Contrast)

VOCABULAR	Y LIST			
euphemism	homonym	scrutinize	cliché	colloquialism
coup d'etat	infrastructure	realm	zenith	depose
asset	jovial	liability	proliferate	prominent
Your sentence	es:			



Use the following words to complete the crossword puzzle. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

acronym irony bewilder jovial charisma modify colloquialism niche concise propensity coup regime entrepreneur synopsis figurehead venture homonyms wrest impending zenith

- 5. to confuse or puzzle
- 8. a tendency
- 10. the highest point
- 12. "Folks, there ain't nothin' here to see."
- 14. Henry Ford, Oprah Winfrey, or Bill Gates, as examples
- 17. a clash between what is expected to happen and what really does
- 18. a brief statement that gives a general idea
- 19. merry and cheerful

- words
- 2. "Let's brave the storm and go to a movie."
- 4. to change the form of
- 6. to take through force
- 7. a person in a position of leadership who has no real power
- 9. government
- 11. RSVP or NBA, as examples
- 12. Winston Churchill, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Princess Diana had this.
- 13. President Juan Peron of Argentina was deposed during one of these in 1955.
- 15. "Put the statue in that recess."
- 16. opposite of distant

HINT

Mistakes Are Learning Experiences

Making mistakes is part of the learning process. When you learned to ride a bike, you probably fell over a few times before you learned to keep your balance. The same idea applies to learning vocabulary. When you take a test, you may not get a perfect score. Look at the mistakes you made. Try to decide what went wrong. Did you read a question too fast? Did you misunderstand a question? Did you not study enough? Don't be so disappointed in a bad grade that you can't learn from the experience. You will do better next time if you take the time to understand what you did wrong this time. Also ask your instructor if you are unsure about why you got a question wrong; he or she wants to help you do better next time.

Mix It Up



Motivating with Music

If you enjoy music, select some of your favorite tunes and get together with four or five classmates to see how music can aid in learning. Besides the music, you will need something to play it on, paper, and pens.

Decide on which words you want to study. If you are reviewing several chapters, each person should pick different vocabulary words to use so the group can cover more of the words. While the music plays, write a story that the music inspires using six or seven of the words to be studied (you may choose to write six or seven sentences each using a vocabulary word instead of writing a story). The ideas for the story or sentences may come from the tone of the music



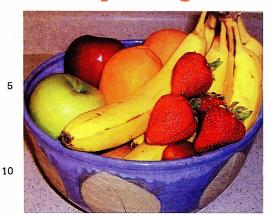
or the thoughts expressed in a song's lyrics. Read your stories or sentences to each other, and discuss the ideas the music brought out in relation to the vocabulary words. It is interesting to hear the similarities and differences the music inspires within the group. To review more words, pick another piece of music and do the activity again.

Classical music works well, but music related to a chapter may also serve as inspiration and possibly as a memory aid. For example, use contemporary music containing wordplay for relating to Chapter 16, British music from the Victorian era or music from Africa for Chapter 17, and Bachman-Turner Overdrive's "Takin' Care of Business" or other songs that deal with work or business for Chapter 18. Have fun exploring how music, writing, and learning vocabulary can be creatively combined.

Chapter 20

Nutrition

Healthy Eating



A healthy diet isn't that hard to achieve, and it has many rewards. Eating the right foods can ward off problems such as heart disease, bone loss, and various kinds of cancers. It can also prevent shortages in necessary minerals. For example, an iron **deficiency** can result in **anemia**, a common condition that leaves a person feeling continually tired. For **optimum** health, eat a diverse diet to get all of the vitamins and minerals your body needs to perform its best. Below are the types of foods you want to eat regularly and suggestions of ways to easily integrate these foods into your daily meals.

Fruits and Vegetables: The best antidote for a variety of health concerns is to put fruits and vegetables on the top of

your to-eat list. Fruits and vegetables provide numerous nutrients, including vitamin A to make skin and eyes healthy and vitamin C to support teeth and gums. A **comprehensive** meal plan will include fruits and vegetables in a variety of colors—green, yellow, orange, red, blue, and purple—to provide a range of minerals and vitamins. To encourage daily snacking, keep an **eclectic** supply of fruits on hand, such as kiwis, bananas, mangoes, apricots, cherries, blueberries, plums, and prunes. For vegetables consider these choices for color variety: broccoli, carrots, red bell peppers, and eggplant. Eat your fruits and vegetables raw or lightly steamed to maintain their high nutritional value. **Throughout the Day:** blueberries on breakfast cereal, roasted sweet potato fries for lunch, red bell peppers piled on green leaf lettuce at dinner, and an orange for a snack.

Whole Grains: The benefits of whole grains include carbohydrates that provide the body with energy and B vitamins that strengthen the nervous system. Whole grains include whole wheat bread, brown rice, popcorn, quinoa, and oatmeal. Whole grains have more nutrients, such as fiber and vitamin E, than their white counterparts. Throughout the Day: oatmeal for breakfast, brown rice to complement a plate of steamed vegetables at lunch, whole wheat pasta for dinner, and popcorn as a snack.

Dairy Products: Don't limit the domain of your dairy products to the breakfast table. Dairy products supply calcium to build strong bones, and low-fat versions can help to fight high blood pressure. Dairy products include milk, yogurt, and cheese. Soy drinks can also supply calcium and vitamin D; check the Nutritional Facts label to see if the soy product has been fortified with these nutrients.

Throughout the Day: skim or soy milk in a smoothie for breakfast, Swiss cheese on whole wheat bread for lunch, cottage cheese with tomato slices as a dinner side, and low-fat yogurt with fresh peaches for a snack.

Finally, with a **finite** number of calories available in a sensible diet, you want to make smart choices. Read nutritional labels to learn portion sizes, calories, fat grams, and salt content. What looks like a single serving may surprisingly be labeled as three servings. In general, eat more naturally by choosing foods with the least processing. Healthy eating will increase your **longevity** and make your later years happy ones.



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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 134, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 139. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

complet	e most favorable a cure
shortage	a lack of oxygen-carrying material in the blood, which results in weakness
□ 1.	deficiency (line 5)
2 1.	anemia (line 5)
□ 3.	
	optimum (line 7)
4 .	antidote (line 11)
\(\) 5.	comprehensive (line 14)
Set Tv	vo
length o	f life diverse limited territory of control to balance or complete
□ 6	eclectic (line 16)
— 0.	eclectic (line 16)
1 7.	complement (line 24)
□ 7. □ 8.	complement (line 24) domain (line 26)
7. 8. 9.	complement (line 24) domain (line 26) finite (line 33)
□ 7. □ 8.	complement (line 24) domain (line 26)
7. 8. 9.	complement (line 24) domain (line 26) finite (line 33) longevity (line 39)

l.	Set One	e letter of the vocabulary word next to the situation that relates to it. Ose ea	ach word once.
	: 	1. The test will cover material from the entire term.	a. eclectic
		2. The resort offers diverse activities from chess to volleyball.	b. deficiency
		3. In order to live to one hundred, I'm eating right and exercising daily.	c. longevity
	5 7	4. The doctor said I'm low in the B vitamins and iron.	d. comprehensive
		5. A weekly massage proved to be the cure for Cam's stress.	e. antidote

•	0.00			
Se	1	ľτ	27	

 6. Mary Ann looked pale, and she had no energy or strength.	f. optimum
 7. Rice goes well with fish dishes.	g. domain
 8. There is only so much room in a box.	h. finite
 9. The best time to call is at 8 a.m. since I'm always home at that hour.	i. anemia
10. The grill is my husband's realm; it is where he is king.	j. complement

2 Fill in each blank with the appropriate vocabulary word. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

domainanemiacomplementeclecticfiniteoptimumdeficiencylongevitycomprehensiveantidote

As a(n) (1) ______ to a gray day, I decided to have a party. I called my friends and asked everyone to bring a dish to share. I was sure we would end up with a(n) (2) ______ menu. Because Meg is suffering from (3) ______, I decided to provide some iron-rich foods, like clams, lentils, and a strawberry and spinach salad. I also made my favorite mushroom side dish since it serves as the perfect



table, I knew that there wouldn't be a(n) (5) _______ of delicious and nutritious food.

After dinner we decided to share our dreams for our retirement years. Since we all eat right and exercise regularly, we knew (6) _______ was something we should count on. There are, however, only a(n) (7) ______ number of years for all of us, so we should plan for the things we really want to do. Jo said that in her sixties and beyond she saw the water as her (8) ______. She was looking forward to teaching kids how to swim and competing in swimming events at the Senior Olympics. Chen revealed that he would be looking for a(n) (9 _______ performance car because he planned to drive from Alaska to the tip of South America and have several adventures along the way. I explained that I was already at work on a(n) (10) ______ plan that would allow me to travel for months at a time and eventually let me visit every country in the world.

_ to almost any food. Once the guests began arriving and placing their dishes on the

e	ś
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5	:
	2
+	9
σ	2
2	3
Ē	2
ü	,
_	3
reon	•
C	5
U	j
-	
ä	5
ď	
ч	-
ç)
-	
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C)

Finish the following analogies. See Completing Analogies on page 6 for instructions and practice. Use each word once. VOCABULARY LIST finite longevity antidote deficiency comprehensive eclectic complement domain optimum anemia 1. huge : immense :: diverse : 2. a power failure : dead phone lines :: eating healthy : ___ 3. disappointed : pleased :: ______ : abundance 4. shovel : dig :: ______: save a life 5. polka : dance :: Web site address : _____ 6. poor : rich :: partial : _____ 7. pineapple : fruit :: space in a closet : _____ 8. elephant : large animal :: sunshine for an outdoor wedding :: _____ condition 9. lack of studying : bad grades :: _____: weakness 10. compliment : praise :: _____: balance **Word Wise** Context Clue Mini-Lesson 5 This lesson combines the techniques you have practiced in the four previous lessons. You will be looking for synonyms, antonyms, general meaning, and examples (SAGE) to help you understand the underlined words. In the paragraph below, circle any clues you find and then write the types of clues and your definitions on the lines next to the words that follow the paragraph. The company can no longer tolerate your recent unscrupulous behavior. We have discovered that you have been stealing company supplies, taking three-hour lunches, and viewing inappropriate material on the Internet on company time. Because of your long association with the firm, we are giving you the opportunity to leave of your own volition. If you do not resign by Tuesday, you will be fired by the end of the week. We do not want to create unnecessary acrimony between you and the company. To maintain some harmony in our relationship, we will be having a small goingaway party for you on Thursday. I'm sorry these last few months have had to mar an otherwise positive working relationship, but the damage has been done, and it is time for you to leave.

Type of Context Clue and Your Definition

1.	1. Unscrupulous	
2.	2. Volition	
3.	3. Acrimony	
4.	4. Mar	

Word Visions



Interactive Version: Use some of the foods in the photograph to write two entries in a food journal. Elements you can consider writing about include what you ate, when you ate, how nutritious the foods were, and their impact on your health. Use at least six of the vocabulary words in your entries.

Entry 1:	
Entry 2:	

HINT

Study Groups

A class can be more rewarding if you find classmates to study with. To create effective study groups, keep these points in mind.

- Have everyone who is interested in the group write out a weekly schedule with class times, work schedules, family obligations, and the best times to meet. Exchange phone numbers and e-mail addresses to announce meeting times.
- Pick a time that can accommodate most people; it may be impossible to get everyone together all the time.
- Decide how often you will meet—twice a week, once a week, once a month.
- Pick a place that promotes studying. See whether the library has study group rooms. You
 want a place where you can talk freely and where you won't be interrupted by telephones,
 children, or other distractions.
- · Bring the necessary books, notes, and other materials to each session.
- Ask group members to be "the expert" on different chapters or areas of study—have them share their in-depth study with the other group members.
- Assign someone to monitor the time and to remind people to keep conversations on topic.
 Ask anyone to leave who does not really want to study.
- Evaluate how useful each study session is and decide what changes may be needed for the next time.

Word List anemia n. a lack of oxygen-carrying domain n. 1. an area of concern; a field [ə nē' mē ə] material in the blood, [dō mān'] 2. a territory of control; which results in weakness a realm antidote n. 1. something that prevents eclectic adj. selecting from various [an' ti dōt'] an unwanted effect; a cure [i klek' tik] sources; diverse 2. a medicine or other finite adj. 1. having boundaries; limited remedy for counteracting [fi' nit'] 2. existing for a limited the effects of a poison or time; temporary a disease longevity n. long life; length of life or complement v. to serve as a completion to; [lon jev' i tē, lôn-] service to balance or complete [kom' pla mant] optimum adj. most favorable; best n. something that completes [op' tə məm] n. the best condition or amount or makes up a whole for a specific situation adj. large in content or reach; comprehensive [kom' pri hen' siv] complete; full deficiency n. lack; shortage [di fish' ən sē]

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	16g	Definition	Your Sentence
1	11	74	
		-	
2.			
4			
3.			
4.			
5			
			49

Chapter 21

City Planning

Public Input



Upcoming Design Meeting



We invite the public's input on a proposal for the renewal of the 22nd block of Evergreen Avenue. The plan calls for condominiums, office space, and retail shops to occupy the block. The plan is currently called Evergreen Plaza. The goal is to bring people back to the **urban** center and create a community where people can live, work, shop, and play. For the last thirty years, people have been steadily moving out of the downtown core for the suburbs. With the increases in traffic congestion and higher gas prices, many people are no longer willing to **endure** long commutes and the hassles associated with living outside of the city. To **rectify** this problem, we are creating a downtown people will want to live in. We encourage people to discover the numerous rewards of city living.

The edifice we are proposing will meet a variety of needs. We have conducted several surveys to get a consensus on the services people desire in downtown living. People agreed that they wanted places to relax. The twelve-story residential building will feature a rooftop garden with panoramic views of the bay and surrounding mountains and plenty of chairs to lounge on and take in the views. There will also be a space where people can tend their own small garden plots to grow fresh fruits and vegetables. The entire complex will be designed with green areas where people can relax in the shade of a tree or enjoy the serenity found in listening to a nearby fountain. People also indicated that they wanted a sense of community. A central room on the seventh floor will give residents a place to chat, play pool or ping pong, and watch movies on a large-screen television. People wanted the convenience of shopping close by. A four-story, mixed-use building on the site will provide a grocery, coffee bar, restaurants, and specialty stores. There will also be an eight-story office building, so residents may not even need to leave the block to go to work. Glass and steal will be combined for an open feel to the offices and residences. The buildings will exemplify the best and latest in green technology and energy-efficient systems, including solar and wind power.

Evergreen Plaza will be a gateway to downtown attractions. From here residents can easily walk or use public transportation to visit many of downtown's sights, including the art museum, science center, aquarium, and ball park. Several movie and live theaters are within a three-block walk. As the city works to revitalize downtown, Evergreen Plaza will play a prominent role in the process. We consider our design the definitive answer to our city's need to grow in an environmentally and people-friendly manner.





The meeting will **convene** Thursday, April 23, at 6 p.m. at City Hall. During the first hour, a synopsis of the plans as well as sketches of the interiors and exteriors of the proposed buildings and photographs of the types of plants and fountains we plan to install will be presented. We will begin eliciting comments and questions from the public at seven. We eagerly await your advice as we move onto phase two of this exciting project.

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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 140, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 145. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

	Set	On	le	
	a bui	lding	g or a structure to correct agreement to tolerate concerned with a city	
		1.	urban (line 4)	
			endure (line 6)	
		3.	rectify (line 7)	
		4.	edifice (line 9)	
			consensus (line 10)	
	Set	Tw	70	
	most	reli	to assemble or complete to renew scenic something that functions as an entrance to assemble	
		6.	panoramic (line 12)	
		7.	gateway (line 27)	
		8.	revitalize (line 31)	
		9.	definitive (line 32)	
	1	0.	convene (line 34)	
Self-	Find	the	synonym or definition in each sentence and replace it by writing the corresponding vocabulant the blank line. Use each word once.	ary
V			ARY LIST	
	dure		revitalize panoramic consensus urban	
	finitiv	⁄e	gateway edifice convene rectify	
			ke the city life, but sometimes it is nice to get out in the countrysidee salesman had to tolerate several doors slammed in his face before he made his first sale.	

4. I wasn't sure how to fix the problem, so I talked to my boss about possible solutions.

3. The view from the top of the mountain was scenic.

5. The concert hall is the largest and grandest building in town.

VOCABULARY LIST

endure

revitalize

panoramic

consensus

urban

definitive

gateway

edifice

convene

rectify

- 6. Everyone is going to meet at my house, and then we will carpool to the play.
- 7. When I want the most reliable information on how to fix my car, I go to my dad. He has been working on cars for fifty years. ______
- 8. We were able to reach an agreement on what to get grandma for her 90th birthday after an hour of discussing possible gifts. _____
- 9. When I heard that the town of Worthington was going to invigorate its downtown, I didn't expect it to look like a Swiss village. _____
- 10. A trip to an amusement park is the way to enter a world of fun and adventure.

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the photographs.



1.

Word Visions



2

2 Finish the sentences about some of the world's most amazing edifices. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

convene

revitalized

panoramic

consensus

edifice

definitive

gateway

endure

urban

rectify

- 1. Efforts to ______ problems with portions of the Great Wall in China have run into problems due to official procedures.
- 2. The Empire State building has been a part of New York City's ______ skyline since the 1930s.
- 3. After initial mixed reviews, Australians have reached a ______ that the Sydney Opera House is a building to be proud of.
- 4. Suggestions that parts of Machu Picchu be ______ to show what it looked like at the time of the Incas have been firmly turned down.

	5.	The Arch in St. Louis is aWest.	_ to the	
	6.	The Eiffel Tower offersv	views of	
	7.	There is still no answer of pyramids in Egypt were built.	on how the	
	8.	The Willis Tower in Chicago is the tallest in the United States.		
	9.	Visitors often have to her lines to tour the Taj Mahal in India, but the rof the building makes the hardships worth it		
	10.	On New Year's Eve, people in Seattle at the foot of the Space Needle to watch fire from the top of it.		
3	For each set, write the letter of the most logical analogy. See Completing Analogies on page instructions and practice.			
	Set	One		
	-	1. last : endure::	a. dictionary : to find definitive spellings	
		2. arch: gateway::	b. disagreement: consensus	
		3. spatula : to turn a pancake ::	c. ball : toy	
		4. neglected buildings : revitalize ::	d. feeling ill: visit a doctor	
	-	5. dark : light ::	e. combination : mixture	
	Set	t Two		
		6. musician : performs ::	f. a street: busy	
		7. pants : clothing ::	g. mansion : edifice	
	-	8. quit : stop ::	h. lovely: ugly	
		9. worsen : rectify ::	i. meeting: convenes	
		10. a meadow : panoramic ::	j. city: urban	



Word Wise

Collocations

The school district is working on a *comprehensive plan* to integrate writing assignments into every course, including physical education. (Chapter 20)

There is a definite *deficiency in* math skills among the latest graduating class; only 33% passed the state exam. (Chapter 20)

After three hours of discussion, the committee *reached a consensus* on whom to invite as the main speaker for the conference. (Chapter 21)

The story of the alligator that crawls out of the sewer and eats a baby is an urban legend. (Chapter 21)

Interactive Exercise

you	answers or create a fictitious city. Use at least two of the vocabulary words in each response.
1.	What is the biggest problem in your urban area? What can you do to rectify it?
2.	What kind of new edifice does your city need most? Why? Do you think there would be a consensus among the citizens about your decision?
2	
3.	What kind of problems might you have to endure as you revitalize the downtown area?
4.	Do you need to design a building, plaza, or park to give people a better place to convene? What could it have a panoramic view of?
5.	What kind of building, sculpture, or monument would best serve as a gateway to the downtown? Why would your idea be considered the definitive choice?
W	ord Part Reminder
miss This with	ow are a few exercises to help you review the word parts you have been learning. Fill in the sing word part from the list, and circle the meaning of the word part found in each sentence. It is reminder focuses on roots from all three Word Parts chapters. Try to complete the questions about returning to a Word Parts chapter; however, if you need help refer to the Word Parts list on inside back cover to find the page numbers for the word parts.
	vent vert cred fin
1	It was a good thing I decided to turn my coffee cup over. If I had not ined it, I might have been tempted to drink more than I should have the next time the waiter came by with the pot.
2.]	could no longer believe Jenny when she told me the inible story that she
	was late because she had been captured by aliens.
	I decided to limit myself to one piece of candy a day. For the first week, I found it really hard to cone myself to such a small amount.
4. :	So far we know that 300 people are going to come to the conion this summer.

Answer the following questions as if you are the city planner. You can use the city you live in to develop

consensus [kən sen' səs]	n. unity of opinion;agreement; harmony	gateway [gāt' wā]	n. 1. something that functions as an entrance or point
convene [kən vēn']	 v. 1. to assemble, usually for a public purpose; to organize 2. to summon to appear 		of entry 2. a structure around an entrance that can be shut by a gate
definitive [di fin' ə tiv]	adj. most reliable or complete	panoramic [pan' ə ram' ik]	<i>adj</i> . a wide view; scenic or pleasing
edifice [e' də fis]	n. a building or a structure, usually used when referring	rectify [rek' tə fi]	v. to correct; to put right; to fix
	to a large or important building	revitalize [rē vīt' l īz']	v. to renew; to invigorate; to refresh
endure [en door', -dyoor', in-]	v. 1. to tolerate; to allow 2. to last	urban [ûr' bən]	adj. 1. concerned with a city 2. typical of a city or city life

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
•	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
91		
		d
	- A	

Psychology

FAQs on Growing Up

Welcome to Kids Grow!

We hope you will enjoy interacting with parents, grandparents, guardians, educators, and others interested in the well being of children. To help you become acquainted with the site, read over our Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

- Q. What changes should I be aware of in my child's first five years?
- A. Children go through numerous mental, emotional, and physical changes. Parents can help children to mature in a healthy fashion by understanding the transformations their children will experience. Two basic changes are the assertion of independence and an awareness of a wider world. Children begin establishing their independence from roughly ages one to three. This time is commonly known as "The Terrible Two's," and it can be a trying period for adults when children routinely use "No" to assert themselves. From approximately ages three to six, children come to be aware of a wider world around them and start to ask "Why" (another test of the patience of nearby adults). Most of the changes will be subtle with parents noticing differences over a period of months. For more information on life stages, start by examining the pioneering studies done by psychologists Jean Piaget and Erik Erikson.



- Q. Is there really a best parenting style?
- A. The actions of parents can encourage or **suppress** a child's development. Three basic parenting styles exist: authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative. Authoritarian parents set strict rules and punish children who don't obey, often by using physical methods. Children of parents who use this style often display **inhibitions**, such as being withdrawn. Conversely, permissive parents **defer** to their children's wishes, make few rules, and rarely follow through on those they do make. Children raised in this manner often display immature behavior and have poor grades. Between these two styles are authoritative parents who set high but realistic expectations for their children. They are also willing to talk to their children about the reasons for the rules they make. Authoritative parents tend to **endow** their children with the socially desirable skills of self-reliance and high self-esteem.



- Q. What help should I try to get for my teenager who is exhibiting possible psychological problems?
 - A. Start by looking for a therapist that you and your child feel comfortable talking with and one who acts in a professional manner. Psychological problems may stem from biological and/or environmental factors. What happens in a child's early years is often crucial to one's later life. Many fears can be traced back to traumatic childhood experiences, such as claustrophobia coming from being locked in a closet as a form of punishment. Various types of obsessions—cleanliness or aggression—may require therapy to overcome. Look for help from a professional who can find the underlying causes of a mental problem.



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Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 146, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 151. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

yield	restraints on behaviors	changes	to repress	hard to see
2.3.4.	transformations (line 7) subtle (line 14) suppress (line 18) inhibitions (line 22) defer (line 22)			
Set Tv		basic or concealed	a fear of smal	l or enclosed places
7.	endow (line 28) traumatic (line 34) claustrophobia (line 34) obsessions (line 35) underlying (line 36)			

Self-Tests

Match each vocabulary word w	vith the words that could be associated with it.
Set One	
1. suppress	a. change, makeover
2. traumatic	b. yield, delay
3. underlying	c. repress, censor
4. defer	d. painful, shocking
5. transformation	e. basic, hidden

	6. endow	f. slight	t, faint	
	7. subtle	g. cons	tant, fixation	
	8. obsession	h. give,	donate	
	9. inhibition	i. small	, fear	
101.37	10. claustrophobia	j. restra	int, shyness	
2 Finish th	ne sentences with the vocab	oulary words. Use e	each word once.	
VOCABUL	ARY LIST		4	
obsession	underlying	defer	inhibition	endow
subtle	claustrophobia	traumatic	transformation	suppress
4. Qu abo	an tried to out her.			_
sel 6. He sw 7. Le 8. Afi ma 9. Th He 10. Th	rill to y ecting wines. r has primsuit and expose her bod in won't be joining us on the ter thinking about it over nur's final words in the shore woman's ramily can no longer eat e automobile accident, whereveryone involved.	revented Hana from y to public view. The submarine ride to to to story I just finish with glass figure at the dining room.	m ever going in the water because he suffers from figure out theed. urines is beginning to ha	er. She is afraid to wear a meaning of the ave serious consequences ered with them.
6. He sw 7. Let 8. Aft ma 9. Th He 10. Th for	r has primsuit and expose her bod in won't be joining us on the ter thinking about it over non's final words in the shore woman's refamily can no longer eat the automobile accident, whereveryone involved.	revented Hana from y to public view. The submarine ride to the submarine ride to to to story I just finish with glass figurat the dining room ich resulted in two	because he suffers from figure out theed. urines is beginning to have table because it is covered fatalities, was a	er. She is afraid to wear a meaning of the meaning of the ered with them.
6. He sw 7. Let 8. Aft ma 9. Th He 10. Th for	ecting wines. r has primsuit and expose her body in won't be joining us on the ter thinking about it over non's final words in the shore woman's refamily can no longer eat e automobile accident, whereveryone involved.	revented Hana from y to public view. The submarine ride to the submarine ride to to to story I just finish with glass figurat the dining room ich resulted in two	because he suffers from figure out theed. urines is beginning to have table because it is covered fatalities, was a	er. She is afraid to wear a meaning of the meaning of the ered with them.

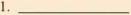
_	37 111		
_	You give vour children at	interect in art hy taking trinc to milcelime	
J.	Tou give your children ar	interest in art by taking trips to museums.	

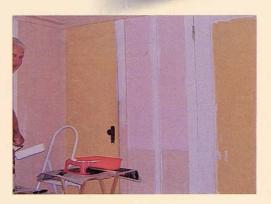
- 6. You keep storing old newspapers in your garage even though you have no use for them.
- 7. You stop yourself from eating a second slice of pie.
- 8. You are afraid of getting into an elevator.
- 9. You suggest a vacation to your spouse by leaving brochures around the house.
- 10. You are four years old and separated from your parents in a busy mall.

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the photographs.

Word Visions







2.



Word Wise

Collocations

After her divorce, Yvette underwent a *complete transformation*. I didn't recognize her since she lost sixty pounds, cut and colored her hair, and started wearing dresses. (Chapter 22)

Because combat can be a *traumatic experience* for many soldiers, counseling can be an effective way to help them transition back to their daily activities. (Chapter 22)

Some students do not know how to make *judicious use of* their time; therefore, they end up doing projects at the last minute. (Chapter 23)

Though we all agree that the process for submitting forms could be easier, Elena continues to *belabor the point* at every staff meeting. (Chapter 23)

Interesting Etymologies

Claustrophobia (Chapter 22) comes from the Latin *claustrum*, "a place shut in," which comes from *claudere*, "to close." With the addition of the Greek *phobos*, "fear," claustrophobia means "a fear of small or enclosed places." The word was first used in the *British Medical Journal* in 1879.

Obsession (Chapter 22) comes from the Latin *obsessio*, "to occupy." In the past, it referred to an evil spirit that was trying to take over or occupy a person. Today the meaning is not as supernatural; it is "an idea that excessively occupies the mind."

Interactive Exercise

List two examples of a time or place that could be associated with or connected to each word. Example: *transformation*—In the novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*; a garden in the spring

claustrophobia	subtle
1.	1.
2	
defer	suppress
1,	1
2.9	2
endow	transformation
1.	1
2	2
inhibition	traumatic
1	
2	2
obsession	underlying
1	1
2	2

HINT

Play Games with Words

To make reading and vocabulary fun, learn to enjoy using words in recreational contexts.

- · Pick up the Sunday paper, and do the crossword puzzle.
- Buy popular games that are based on using words such as Scattergories, Bananagrams, Scrabble, or Boggle. Invite your friends over to play. Also try online games such as Words With Friends.
- Play simple word games when traveling—for example, using words that are at least five letters long, the first person says a word and the next person must say a word that begins with the last letter of the previous word: backward, doctor, rabbit, talking, girls.
- Write cards, e-mails or text messages that play with language—for example, write a thank-you note that uses several synonyms to express what a "great" time you had: wonderful, magnificent, fabulous, splendid. Your friends will enjoy getting your cards or messages.

claustrophobia [klô' strə fō' bē ə]	n. a fear of small or enclosed places	subtle [sut' l]	adj. 1. not obvious; hard to see; slight
defer [di fûr ']	v. 1. to submit to the decision or opinion of		difficult to understand; clever
	someone else; to yield 2. to postpone or delay	suppress [sə pres']	v. 1. to deliberately inhibit an impulse or action;
endow [en dou']	v. 1. to furnish; to equip 2. to give money as a donation		to repress 2. to abolish; to conquer 3. to withhold from publication; to censor
inhibition [in' hi bish' ən, in' i-]	n. 1. restraint of a behavior or desire or the condition causing such restraint	transformation [trans' fər mā' shən]	n. 1. the act of changing 2. something that has bee changed
	2. the act of holding back or blocking	traumatic [trə mat' ik, trô-]	adj. 1. psychologically painful; shocking; disturbing
obsession [əb sesh' ən, ob-]	n. an idea that excessively occupies the mind;		relating to or causing a wound
	a fascination	underlying [un' dər lī' ing]	adj. 1. basic; original2. concealed but detectable3. lying beneath somethin

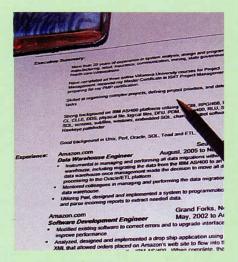
Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
3		-

Career Development

Resume Building



Finding a Job

A resume can help you get that important first interview. You want to make it apparent to the employer that you have the skills to be an excellent colleague. Even if you will not be looking for a job right away, it is important to know the parts of a resume so you can begin compiling the necessary information to have it available when you are ready to job hunt. The following is an overview of the process for creating a resume.

or skill-based resume. Most people list their work history by time, but when you haven't worked much, it can be better to emphasize the skills you have that fit the job. If you make judicious use of your time, you can draft a resume in little more than an hour. Consolidate your information into three basic groups: contact information, work history, and education.

In your contact information, include your name, address, phone number(s), and e-mail address. In a **supplementary** section, you can add personal information such as organizations you

belong to that relate to the job and skills that show your aptitude for the position such as foreign languages you speak.

Next list your previous jobs. Write the name of the company and city and state where it is located, the dates you started and ended working there, your job title, the duties you performed including equipment or technology you used, and skills the job 30 required. Also list promotions, awards, or other positive experiences involved with the job. Do the same for each of your past jobs. Add volunteer work if it is **pertinent** to the job. You usually don't need to go back more than ten years, but if you have 35 significant information, go back further.

Then list your education from high school on. Write the name of the school, the city and state where it is located, what degree or certificate you earned, courses that relate to your job objective, and 40 awards or other pertinent activities (such as being in student government or an officer in a club). Don't forget seminars, workshops, or other types of meetings as learning experiences.

Congratulations! You have just finished a basic 45 resume in a short time. Use a computer to organize the information. Your resume may have to undergo a few drafts as you make it easy to read, professional looking, and not more than two pages. Before you finish the resume, it is a good idea to confer with a 50 trusted friend for advice on how the resume looks and sounds. It is always helpful to get another opinion before sending out an important document. We won't belabor this point, but carefully proofread all of the information to make sure that it is correct 55 and that you haven't misspelled anything. If you are mailing your resume, make copies of it on quality paper. Many companies today, however, ask prospective employees to submit a resume online. No matter the method you use, if you have done a 60 good job of matching your skills to the company's needs, be prepared for follow-up phone calls!

Predicting

For each set, write the definition on the line next to the word to which it belongs. If you are unsure, return to the reading on page 152, and underline any context clues you find. After you've made your predictions, check your answers against the Word List on page 157. Place a checkmark in the box next to each word whose definition you missed. These are the words you'll want to study closely.

Set One

combine additional	a brief documer	nt of skills and experie	nces obvious	
 □ 2. appa □ 3. judic □ 4. conso 	ious (line 14) blidate (line 16)			
Set Two experience	related	overstress	consult together	meetings
☐ 7. semin☐ 8. unde	rgo (line 47)			

Self-Tests

1 In each group, circle the word that does not have a connection to the other three words.

1. apparent	obvious	unclear	evident
2. class	seminar	meeting	party
3. extra	main	additional	supplementary
4. resume	summary	novel	work history
5. wise	stupid	judicious	thoughtful
6. belabor	overstress	beat	ignore
7. pertinent	related	unimportant	significant
8. bestow	confer	decide	consult
9. avoid	experience	suffer	undergo
10. strengthen	consolidate	divide	unite

2 Use the vocabulary words to complete the resumes below. Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

conferred

pertinent

consolidated

supplementary

seminars

Resume One

June 2002-March 2012 Office Manager, Technolife	San Jose, California
Main Duties: I oversaw 30 employees, gathered (1)	_ information to write annual
personnel reviews, and (2) reports from five depart	ments into a monthly sum-
mary. I also regularly (3) with upper management	as well as engineers and devel-
opers to keep the office running smoothly. (4) Dut	ies: I periodically organized
company (5) on efficiency methods and successful	ways to work with others.

Resume Two

VOCABULARY LIST

belabor undergone judicious apparent resumes

2011 Bachelor's Degree in History, Minor in Business

Superior College, McAllen, Texas Pertinent courses: Business History examined changes American companies have (6)

in the last three hundred years; Money and Power explored trends that are readily (7)

in today's market place and practices that are not as evident. My senior seminar paper "A Point to

(8)

: A Historical Look at Solving Business Conflicts" was awarded Best History

Composition of the year.

Accomplishments: Through (9)

use of my time, I earned a 3.8 grade

Accomplishments: Through (9) use of my time, I earned a 3.8 grade point average, worked 25 hours a week in the Career Center tutoring students on how to write (10) , and played in the marching band.

Identify the two vocabulary words represented in the drawings.





1



2. _____

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Interactive Exercise

Finish the sentence starters. The first five include one of the vocabulary words in the starter. For the second five use each of the following vocabulary words once in your completed sentences: apparent, confer, consolidate, pertinent, and undergo.

1.	Supplementary activities or experiences I could list on a resume include
2.	During a job interview, I would want to belabor the point that I am
3.	Two schools I would list on my resume are
4.	I would be interested in attending a seminar on
5.	I make judicious use of my time by
6.	As a child I thought,
7.	I would like a job where
8.	If I were applying for a job overseas, I would
9.	If I had a problem at work, I could
10.	To make my life easier, I should

Conversation Starters

An excellent way to review the vocabulary words and help to make them your own is to use them when you are speaking. Gather three to five friends or classmates, and use one or more of the conversation starters below. Before you begin talking, have each person write down six of the vocabulary words he or she will use during the conversation. Share your lists with each other to check that you did not all pick the same six words. Try to cover all of the words you want to study, whether you are reviewing one, two, or more chapters.

- 1. Would you say your diet is a healthy one? What type of food do you need to eat more of?
- 2. Would you rather live in an urban, suburban, or rural environment? Why?
- 3. What do you consider the hardest aspect of raising children? Do you think therapists can help parents with troubled children?
- 4. Do you have a resume already prepared? What careers are you interested in pursuing?

Word Lis	st		
apparent [ə par' ənt, ə pâr'-]	adj. plain; obvious; open to view	pertinent [pûr' tin ənt]	adj. related; important; to the point
belabor [bi lā' bər] confer [kən fûr']	 v. to overstress; to explain or work at excessively; to beat v. 1. to consult together; to compare views 2. to bestow, such as a degree or honor 	resume, résumé, or resumé [rez' oo mā', rez' oo mā'] seminar [sem' ə när']	 n. a brief document of skills and experiences prepared by a job applicant; a summary n. a meeting or class for discussion of a specific subject
consolidate [kən sol' i dāt']	v. 1. to combine; to unite; to make more compact 2. to make secure or firm; strengthen	supplementary [sə' plə men' tə rē, -men' trē] undergo	adj. additional; extra;accompanyingv. 1. to experience; to feel
judicious [j oo dish ' əs]	adj. wise; having good judg- ment; careful	[un' dər gō ']	2. to endure; to suffer

Words to Watch

Which words would you like to practice with a bit more? Pick 3–5 words to study, and list them below. Write the word and its definition, and compose your own sentence using the word correctly. This extra practice could be the final touch to learning a word.

Word	Definition	Your Sentence
		<u> </u>
2		
3		
4		
5.	_ 1 ,	

Chapter 24

Review

Focus on Chapters 20-23

The following activities give you the opportunity to further interact with the vocabulary words you've been learning. By taking tests, answering questions, using visuals, doing a crossword puzzle, and working with others, you will see which words you know well and which ones need additional study.

Self-Tests

LO 4,8

1 Match each term with its synonym in Set One and its antonym in Set Two.

Synonyms

Set One			
	1. rectify	a. related	
	2. pertinent	b. correct	
-	3. obsession	c. discuss	
-	4. complement	d. fascination	
	5. confer	e. balance	
Āntonyms Set Two			
	6. deficiency	f. deteriorate	
-	7. defer	g. split	
: 	8. underlying	h. advance	
	9. revitalize	i. later	
	10. consolidate	j. excess	

1. The bank was such an impressive that people felt confident leaving their

Pick the word that best completes each sentence.

Complete the following sentences that illustrate collocations. The rest of the collocation is in italics. Use each word or phrase once. the point experience reached a plan use of in complete 1. Going shoe shopping with my sister was a traumatic hours at three stores, she bought only one pair of shoes. 2. Now that I am working two jobs and going to college, I have learned how to make judicious 3. The committee ____ consensus on how to spend the money after three hours of intense discussion. 4. A nutritionist has helped me to develop a *comprehensive* to lose weight. transformation. 5. We drove by our old house, and the new owners have given it a They added a second story, built a porch, and put in a huge flower garden out front. 6. The doctor said I could be suffering from a *deficiency* _____ an essential vitamin or mineral, so he recommended I get a blood test done. 7. My mother said she would not *belabor* that I should call more often, but then over the next two weeks she e-mailed and texted me reminders to call her. Fill in the missing meaning for the underlined word part. against limit give everywhere close best condition to fill 1. I enjoy climbing the hill near my house in the evening because it gives me a panoramic view of the town below. I can see ______ I traveled during the day. 2. One of the best gifts parents can to a child is a love of reading. Fortunately, my parents endowed a fondness for books by taking me the library since I was three. 3. My husband finally realized that there is finite room in the garage. He says that he will his purchases of new tools so that he actually has space to work in there. 4. When I was little, my mom said she had an antidote for boredom: She handed me a book. Since then I have found that books fight ______ every type of boredom. 5. I usually take a supplementary job during the winter _____ in for a shortage of in-

come at that time of year.

such as anemia.

room is small, and I feel confined with the door shut.

I have eaten dinner but before it gets late.

6. I suffer from claustrophobia, so I don't like to ______ the door to my bedroom. The

7. I have discovered that my optimum study time is at seven. I am at my ______ after

8. Because I am often tired, I wonder if I might be suffering from some type of

Just Relax

For over a year, I had been suffering from various aches and pains, but several doctors couldn't find an exact cause. The pain I sometimes had to (1) ______ was unbearable. I was ready to (2) _____ any type of surgery or procedure available to feel better. My friend then told me about a spa that uses nontraditional healing methods. She said that the (3) _____ of some of the clients there was simply amazing. She had heard that at least three dozen of them were over 110. I was ready to try anything to (4) _____ my problems, so that afternoon I went home and signed up for a week's stay.

When I arrived, I was surprised to find a beautiful court-



yard filled with birds. The serene scene set the tone for my treatments. I felt like I was entering the (5) of master healers. In my initial consultation with a doctor, she noted that I might be (6) feelings that were bringing on my pains. She in the aromatherapy room at 9 a.m. to begin my treatments. said we would (7) After that first session, it was (8) _____ to me that the spa was going to help. I al-______ but definite relaxation in my entire body. In the afternoon, I joined a therapy session where we all shared (10)___ _____ experiences we had undergone at some point in our lives. People told about being in car accidents, losing a loved one, and falling off cliffs. At first I didn't see how this session was (11) to my health, but I actually felt physically better after sharing. During my week stay, I enjoyed herbal wraps, massages, and acupuncture treatments. I continued to feel better and better after each session. I knew I wasn't quite at my (12)_____ health when I left, but I was much closer to it than I had been in years.

Interactive Exercise

LO 2

	wer the following questions to further test your understanding of the vocabulary words. What is something (a place, an item, a quality) you want to revitalize?
2.	What is there a deficiency of in your life? What could be a gateway to fixing this deficiency?
3.	What are two hardships you have had to undergo?
4.	What two feelings do you think people most often suppress?
5.	If you were to use an eclectic design in your house, what styles would you pick?
6.	Would you say you are judicious in your spending habits? Explain why you are or aren't.
7.	What do you see as three possible benefits to urban living?
8.	What are two things people commonly have obsessions about?
9.	Where would you go in your area to enjoy a panoramic view?
10.	List three kinds of people (i.e., a friend) someone would confer with if he or she was having a problem.
11.	If you and four of your friends were given half a million dollars to give away, where would you choose to endow the money? Would it be easy for the five of you to reach a consensus?
12.	What is one of your antidotes for relieving sadness or disappointment?

Word Visions

LO 6,7

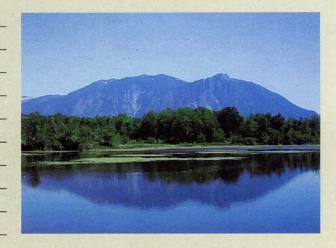
Story Forming

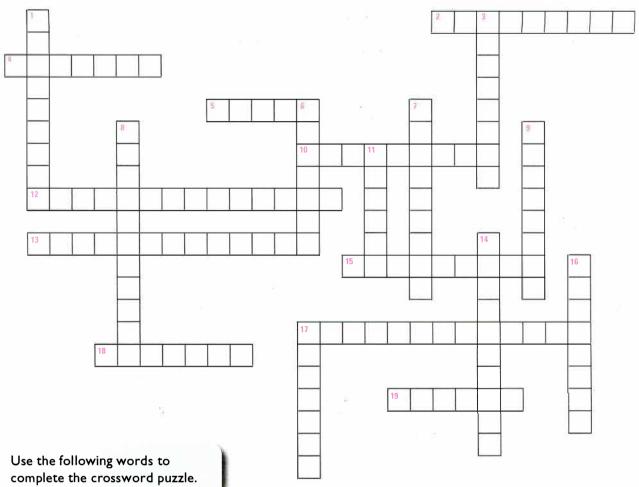
Select either photograph, and write a short story (one to two paragraphs) using the picture as inspiration. You can let your imagination go with this exercise. Use at least six of the vocabulary words below in the story. Feel free to add word endings (i.e., -s, -ing, -ly) if needed. Share the story with your classmates—read your stories aloud or pass them around to read silently. Then discuss how the same picture produces different stories and different uses of the words.



VOCABULARY LIST

apparent	complement
domain	edifice
endure	endow
finite	inhibition
judicious	optimum
resume	revitalize
seminar	urban
underlying	transformation





Use each word once.

VOCABULARY LIST

eclectic anemia antidote longevity belabor obsession claustrophobia panoramic comprehensive pertinent consensus rectify consolidate subtle convene supplementary defer suppress definitive undergo

Across

- 2. Howard Hughes had this about washing his hands.
- 4. to experience or to suffer
- 5. opposite of rush
- 10. "I'm glad we all agree."
- 12. fear of enclosed places
- 13. additional or accompanying
- 15. When writing a paper, you want to include only this type of information.
- 17. complete or full
- 18. to overstress
- 19. "I feel weak."

Down

- 1. for example, from a mountain top or the roof of a highrise building
- 3. This action can apply to a feeling, a group of people, or a newspaper article.
- 6. to correct
- 7: living to be 120, for example
- 8. putting three partially filled jars of pickles into one jar, for example
- 9. a cure
- 11. hard to see
- 14. opposite of unreliable
- 16. diverse
- 17. "I call this meeting to order."

HINT

Make Learning Fun

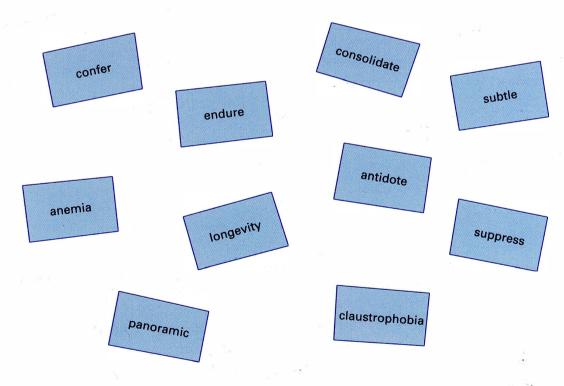
Think about the kinds of activities you like to do, and see if you can incorporate the traits involved in those activities into your learning experiences. If you like group activities (team sports, going to big parties), create study groups. If you like to draw, add visual elements to your notes, draw what happens in a story you read, or make a diagram to help you understand a concept. The more you enjoy what you do, whether in school or at work, the more you want to do it. Find the ways to make your life and learning fun.

Mix It Up



Drama

Get together with a few classmates to play charades. Use the words below or any of the vocabulary words you want to study. You can write the words on slips of paper and pick them out of a bowl or use your flash cards. One person picks a word, and the other people try to guess what word the person is acting out. You cannot use any words or sounds as you act out the word.



Glossary

C abhor v. to detest; to loathe; to hate charisma n. a special quality of leadership that inspires devotion: charm: allure **acronym** n, a word or abbreviation formed from the initial letters or groups of letters of the words in a name or circumspection n. watchfulness; caution; care phrase **circumvent** v. 1. to go around 2. to avoid by cleverness; adage n. a traditional saying; a proverb to elude adhere v. 1. to follow closely 2. to give support clandestine adj. secret; private 3. to stick together **claustrophobia** n. a fear of small or enclosed places advocate n. a person who supports a cause v. to support cliché n. a commonplace or overused expression or urge; to recommend **affinity** *n*. fondness; attachment; liking **colloquialism** n. an expression used in conversational or alibi n. an excuse or explanation, especially used to avoid informal language, not usually appropriate for formal amiable adj. good-natured; agreeable **complement** v. to serve as a completion to; to balance or complete n something that completes or makes up a amorous adj. being in love; passionate whole **anemia** n. a lack of oxygen-carrying material in the **comprehensive** *adj.* large in content or reach; blood, which results in weakness complete; full annihilate v. to destroy; to defeat completely **concise** adj. expressing much in a few words; brief antidote n. 1. something that prevents an unwanted **condone** v. 1. to forgive or pardon; to excuse effect; a cure 2. a medicine or other remedy 2. to overlook; to ignore something illegal or offensive; for counteracting the effects of a poison or a to give unstated approval to disease **confer** v. 1. to consult together; to compare views **antipathy** n. an aversion; an opposition in feeling; 2. to bestow, such as a degree or honor dislike **consensus** *n*. unity of opinion; agreement; harmony apathy n. lack of interest; absence or suppression of emotion or excitement **conservationist** n. a person who works to save the environment; an environmentalist apparent adj. plain; obvious; open to view consolidate v. 1. to combine; to unite; to make more assent v. to agree or concur n. agreement, as to a compact 2. to make secure or firm; strengthen proposal **convene** v. 1. to assemble, usually for a public purpose; **asset** n. a desirable thing or quality to organize 2. to summon to appear assurance n. 1. self-confidence; certainty 2. a statement **coup or coup d'état** *n*. overthrow of the government; that promotes confidence 3. a pledge or promise revolt aversion n. 1. a strong dislike of something and a desire covert adj. concealed; secret; disguised to avoid it; hatred 2. a cause or object of such a **credibility** *n.* trustworthiness; believability avert v. 1. to prevent 2. to turn away or aside cursory adj. going rapidly over something, without noticing details; hasty; superficial **belabor** v. to overstress; to explain or work at excessively;

berate v. to scold harshly; to criticize

bewilder v. to confuse, baffle, or puzzle

decipher v. to decode; to make out; to make sense of

decisive adj. 1. definite; clear 2. displaying firmness;

determined 3. crucial; important

defer v. 1. to submit to the decision or opinion of someone else; to yield 2. to postpone or delay

deficiency n. lack; shortage

definitive adj. most reliable or complete

defraud v. to take away a right, money, or property by deception; to cheat

delude v. to mislead; to deceive; to fool

dependable adj. trustworthy; responsible

depose v. to remove from an important position or office; to dethrone

discreet adj. careful; cautious

dissent v. to differ in feeling or opinion, especially from the majority n. a difference of opinion

domain *n.* 1. an area of concern; a field 2. a territory of control; a realm

dour adj. dismal; gloomy; forbidding

Ē

eclectic adj. selecting from various sources; diverse

edifice *n*. a building or a structure, usually used when referring to a large or important building

elicit v. to draw or bring out; to obtain

embellish ν . 1. to exaggerate; to elaborate; to add details 2. to decorate

emissary n. 1. a representative sent on a mission; a delegate 2. an agent sent on a secret mission

enable v. to make possible; to permit

encroachment *n.* the act of gradually taking over an area or possessions that belong to someone else; an intrusion

endemic adj. natural to a particular area; native

endow v. 1. to furnish; to equip 2. to give money as a donation

endure v. 1. to tolerate; to allow 2. to last

entrepreneur *n.* one who assumes the risks of a business or enterprise

euphemism *n*. the substitution of a mild or vague expression for one considered harsh

euphoria *n.* a feeling of extreme well-being or extreme happiness

exemplify v. to show by example; to model; to represent

F

facilitate v. to make easier; to assist

figurehead *n*. a person in a position of leadership who has no real power

finite *adj.* 1. having boundaries; limited 2. existing for a limited time; temporary

frenzied adj. wild; agitated; mad

fruitful adj. successful; abundant

C

gateway n. 1. something that functions as an entrance or point of entry 2, a structure around an entrance that can be shut by a gate

glitch n. a minor malfunction or technical error

Н

habitat n. 1. The environment where a plant or animal typically lives; surroundings 2. The place where something or someone is usually found

homonym *n*. one of two or more words that have the same sound and sometimes the same spelling but differ in meaning

Ι

impede v. to block; to hinder

impending *adj.* 1. about to happen; in the near future; approaching 2. threatening; looming

implement v. to apply; to put into practice n. a tool or utensil

impose v. to force on others

incredulous adj. skeptical; doubtful; disbelieving

indicate v. 1. to be a sign of; to show the need for; to reveal 2. to point out or point to

infrastructure n. 1. foundations countries depend on, such as roads and power plants 2. the basic features of an organization

inhibition n. 1. restraint of a behavior or desire or the condition causing such restraint 2. the act of holding back or blocking

innate *adj.* 1. possessed at birth 2. possessed as an essential characteristic

intermittent *adj.* stopping and beginning again; periodic; irregular

intrigue v. to fascinate n. a scheme; a plot

irony n. 1. a clash between what is expected to happen and what really does, often used humorously in literature 2. the use of words to state the opposite of their precise meaning

J

jovial adj. merry; good-humored; cheerful judicious adj. wise; having good judgment; careful

L

lax adj. not strict; careless; loose; vague

liability n. a disadvantage; an undesirable thinglongevity n. long life; length of life or service

M

mammal *n*. warm-blooded vertebrate (animal with a backbone)

mercenary *adj.* selfish; greedy *n.* a professional soldier hired to fight in a foreign army

miscalculation n. a mistake in planning or forecasting

misgiving n. a feeling of doubt or distrust

modify v. to change the form of; to vary; to alter partially

moratorium *n*. suspension of an activity; an end or halt

N

niche *n.* 1. an appropriate place or position 2. a recess in a wall for a statue or other decorative object

nurture v. to educate or train n. the act of promoting development or growth; rearing

0

oblivious adj. unaware; forgetful

obsession *n*. an idea that excessively occupies the mind; a fascination

omnipotent *adj.* having great or unlimited authority or power

omnipresent adj. present everywhere at once

omnivorous adj. eating all types of foods

optimist *n.* a person who looks on the bright side; one who expects a positive result

optimum *adj.* most favorable; best *n*. the best condition or amount for a specific situation

ordeal n. a harsh or trying test or experienceovation n. applause; approval

p

pandemonium *n*. disorder; chaos

panoramic adj. a wide view; scenic or pleasing

pertinent adj. related; important; to the point

phishing n. the practice of luring innocent Internet users to a fake Web site by using real-looking e-mail with the intent to steal personal information or introduce a virus

potential *n*. the ability for growth or development *adj*. possible but not yet realized

precise adj. 1. exact; accurate; definite 2. strictly correct; demanding

presentiment *n*. a feeling that something is about to happen, especially something bad; foreboding; expectation

proliferate v. to increase in number; spread rapidly; to grow

prominent adj. well known; leading; notable

propensity n. a tendency; a leaning; a preference

protocol n. 1. a code of correct behavior; the etiquette diplomats follow 2. a plan for a medical treatment or scientific experiment 3. computer science: a standard method for controlling data transmission between computers

provocative adj. stimulating; exciting; troubling

R

realm *n*. 1. a territory ruled by a king or queen; an empire 2. an area of interest, knowledge, or activity

rectify v. to correct; to put right; to fix

regime *n.* government; period of time that a person or political system is in power

resourceful *adj.* able to deal skillfully with new situations; capable; inventive

resume, résumé,or resumé *n.* a brief document of skills and experiences prepared by a job applicant; a summary

revitalize v. to renew; to invigorate; to refresh

S

scrutinize v. to examine carefully, especially looking for errors; to inspect

seclusion *n.* solitude; a sheltered or isolated place

seminar *n*. a meeting or class for discussion of a specific subject

serenity n. peacefulness; tranquility

spam n. junk e-mail; unasked for e-mail, often advertising, sent to multiple individuals ν. 1. to send unwanted e-mail 2. to send to multiple individuals n. (capital S) a canned meat product made mainly from pork

subjugate v. to conquer; to master; to dominate

submissive adj. obedient; passive

subtle *adj.* 1. not obvious; hard to see; slight 2. difficult to understand; clever

supplementary adj. additional; extra; accompanying

suppress v. 1. to deliberately inhibit an impulse or action;
 to repress 2. to abolish; to conquer 3. to withhold
 from publication; to censor

surpass v. to go beyond; to excel; to be superior to

susceptible adj. open to an influence; sensitive

synopsis n. a brief statement that gives a general idea; a summary

T

terminology *n*. the study of terms for particular subjects; the terms belonging to a specialized subject; vocabulary

transformation *n*. 1. the act of changing 2. something that has been changed

transitory adj. not lasting; temporary

traumatic *adj.* 1. psychologically painful; shocking; disturbing 2. relating to or causing a wound

П

undergo v. 1. to experience; to feel 2. to endure; to suffer

underlying adj. 1. basic; original 2. concealed but detectable 3. lying beneath something

undermine v. 1. to weaken or damage (such as health or morale) by small stages 2. to weaken or cause to collapse by removing basic supports; to dig or tunnel beneath

urban adj. 1. concerned with a city 2. typical of a city or city life

 \mathbf{V}

validity n. 1. authenticity; legal soundness 2. strength; authority

venture n. a business enterprise; an undertaking involving risk v. to brave; to take the risk of

virile adj. masculine; manly; strong

virtual adj. 1. created or run by a computer; simulated
 2. almost existing; near; practical
 3. existing in the mind

W

Z

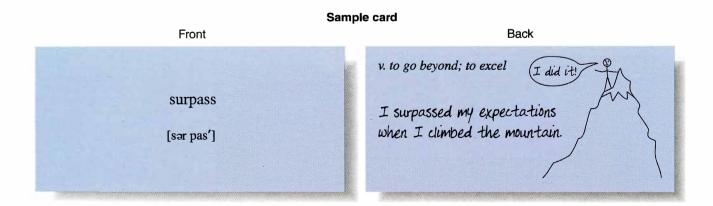
zealous adj. enthusiastic; eager; passionate
zenith n. the highest point; the peak; the top
zoology n. the study of animals, including their behavior and development

Create Your Own Flash Cards

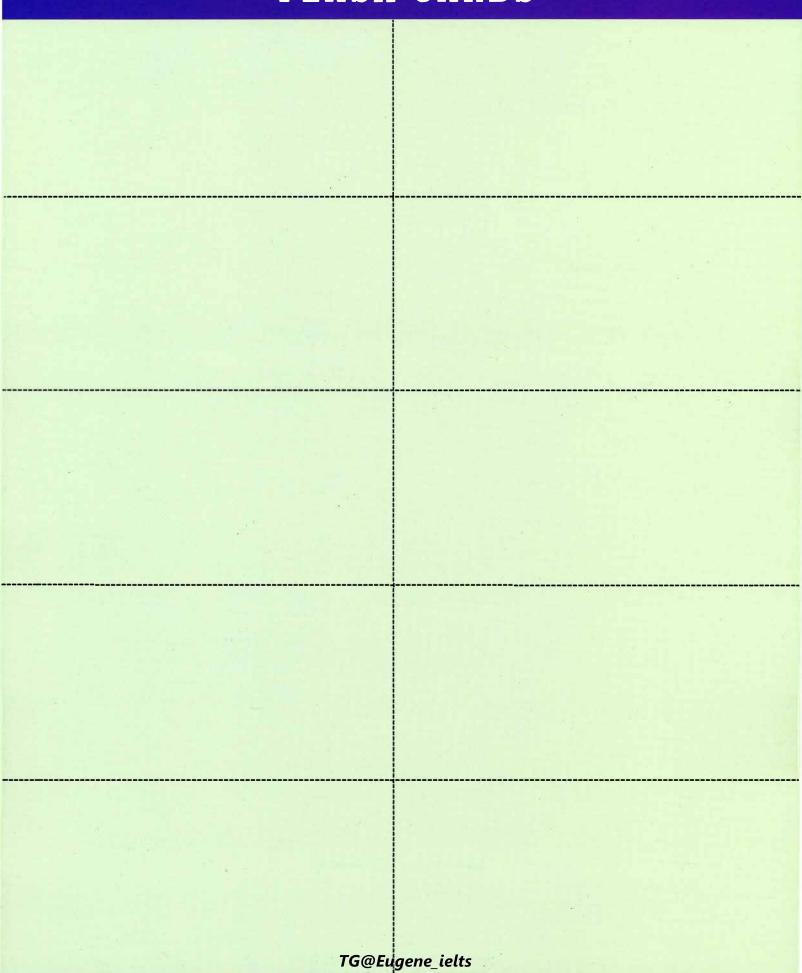
Using flash cards can be an immensely helpful way to study vocabulary words. The process of making the flash cards will aid you in remembering the meanings of the words. Index cards work well as flash cards, or you may use the following flash card templates to get you started. Put the word and the pronunciation on the front of the card. Elements you may want to include on the back of the card will vary according to the word and your preferred learning style. Consider the ideas below and find what works best for you.

- 1. **The part of speech:** Write an abbreviation for the part of speech, such as *n*. for noun or *v*. for verb. This addition will help when you are writing sentences.
- 2. **A simple definition:** Use the definitions in the book or modify them to something that has meaning for you. Use a definition you can remember.
- 3. A sentence: Make up your own sentence that correctly uses the word. Try to use a context clue to help you remember the word. It might help to put yourself or friends in the sentences to personalize your use of the word. If you really like a sentence from the book, you can use that too.
- 4. **A drawing:** If you are a visual learner, try drawing the word. Some words especially lend themselves to this method. Your drawing doesn't have to be fancy; it should just help you remember the meaning of the word.
- 5. **A mnemonic [ni mon' ik] device:** These are methods to help your memory. They can be rhymes, formulas, or clues. For example: Stationery with an *e* is the kind that goes in an *e*nvelope. Make up any connections you can between the word and its meaning.
- 6. **Highlight word parts:** Circle one or more word parts (prefixes, roots, or suffixes) that appear in the word and write the meaning(s) next to the word part: for example, finale. See the Word Parts chapters in the text for more on word parts.

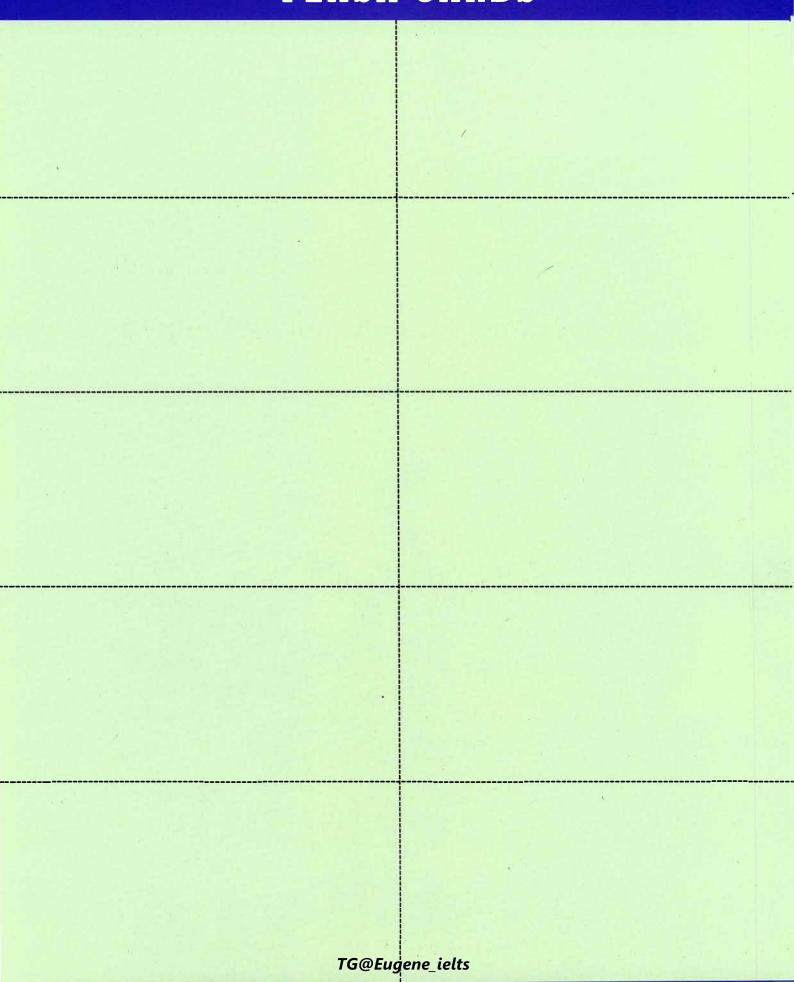
Whatever you do, make the cards personally meaningful. Find the techniques that work for you, and use them in creating your cards. Then make the time to study the cards. Carry them with you, and study them any chance you get. Also, find someone who will be tough in quizzing you with the cards. Have the person hold up a card, and you give the meaning and use the word in a sentence. Don't quit until you are confident that you know what each word means.



FLASH CARDS



FLASH CARDS



Make Your Own Word Maps

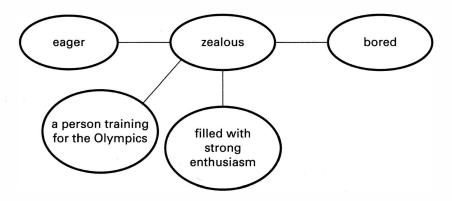
Making a word map is a great way to visualize the meaning, synonym, and antonym for a word. By creating the map, you become more familiar with different aspects of the word. You can find the synonyms and antonyms in a dictionary or thesaurus, in some of the Word Lists or Self-Tests in this text, or come up with your own. To test yourself using a word map, cover one or more of the circles around the vocabulary word; then state the information in the covered circle(s). Another method is to cover the vocabulary word to see if you can identify the word using the meaning, synonym, and antonym. You can also ask a friend or classmate to cover up the information and quiz you on the word maps.

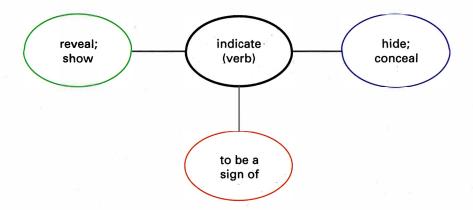
For some words, you may want to use one (or more) of the options below if it will help you better understand and remember the meaning of the word:

- 1. Write more than one synonym or antonym.
- 2. Put the part of speech under the vocabulary word.
- 3. Include a circle that gives an example of someone or something that applies to the word, such as who would do or use it.
- 4. Choose different colors for the meaning, synonym, and antonym, and outline or fill in the circle in those colors.

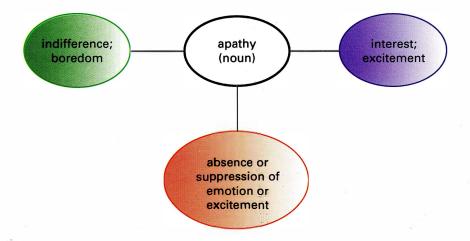
To get started, you can photocopy the templates in this text or use a blank sheet of paper to make your word maps. Examples that illustrate the options using an adjective, verb, and noun follow.

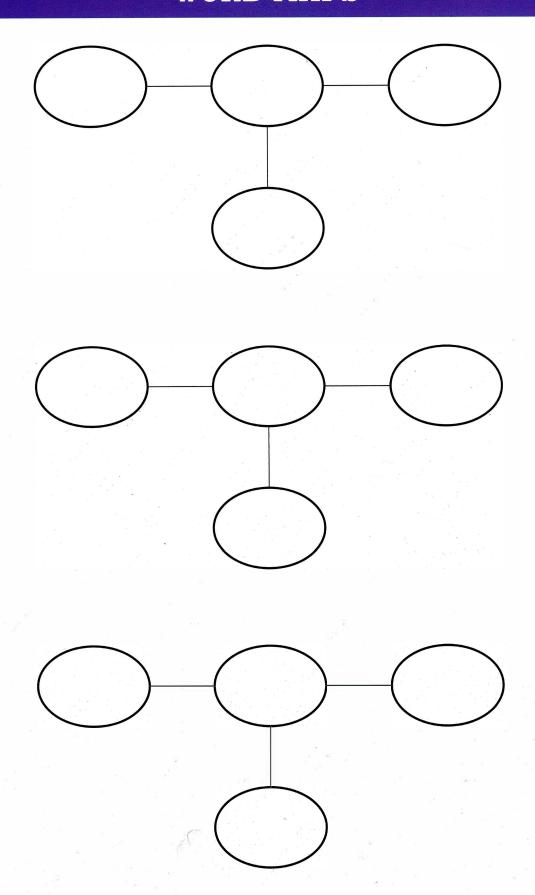
Synonym: left circle Vocabulary word: center circle Antonym: right circle Meaning: bottom circle



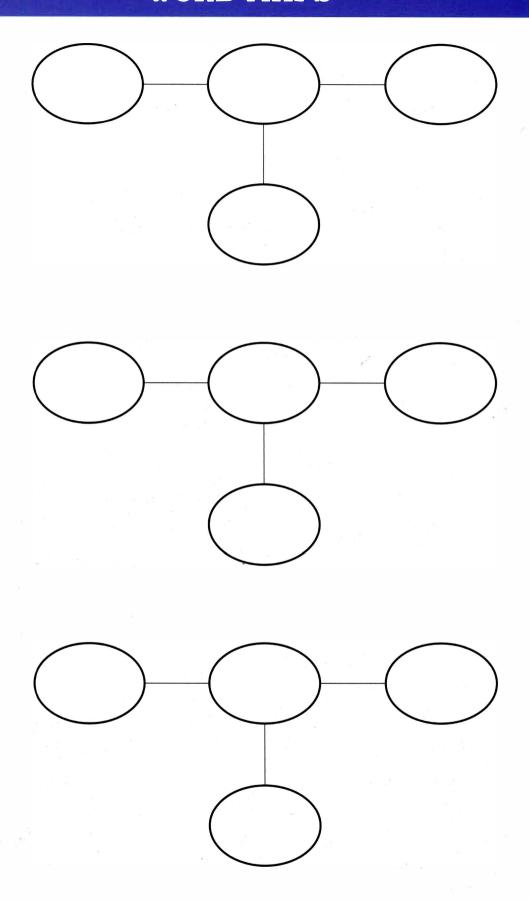


Note: For some nouns it may be tricky to find an antonym. If it becomes too difficult to find or think of one, don't stress about it.





WORD MAPS



Word List

\mathbf{A}	conservationist, 87	finite, 139
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amorous, 53	decipher, 93	habitat, 87
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bewilder, 113	elicit, 87	J
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claustrophobia, 151	endow, 151	longevity, 139
cliché, 113	endure, 145	longevity, 139
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complement, 139	euphemism, 113	mammal, 87
comprehensive, 139	euphoria, 53	mercenary, 21
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		-spec-, 60 -spect-, 60

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